Daily Report

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Warsaw Pact Command Staff Exercises Concluded

AU2007110489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Joint Command Staff Exercises on GDR Territory Concluded"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—In accordance with the program of joint measures of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, a joint command staff exercise of the leading organs of the USSR Western Group of Forces and the GDR National People's Army took place on GDR territory from 11 to 17 July 1989. It was headed by Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Important phases of the exercise were attended by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and GDR minister of national defense.

The exercise demonstrated the higher level of training of the staffs of the allied armies and comprised the practical implementation of the stipulations of the Warsaw Pact states' defense doctrine. It served the further perfection of cooperation between the staffs of the two armies. The exercise made an effective contribution to consolidating the comradeship-in-arms between the members of the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army.

Ivanyi Views Hungary's Position in CEMA

LD2308200189 Budapest MTI in English 0922 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, AUGUST 23, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—Mr Pal Ivanyi, a secretary of the ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, speaking on Tuesday at the party's summer university in Tata, a small town in northern Hungary, suggested that it will be at least another 5 to 10 years before a new model for Comecon [CEMA] trade is in place, and then only provided radical reforms are introduced over the next couple of years.

That fundamental changes are needed is not in question, negotiations between member countries relate only to how quickly and in what direction they should go, Mr Ivanyi said.

Comecon, in his opinion, had been set up primarily for political reasons and in today's world such international economic communities need to be based on strong domestic markets which for the time being do not exist among the socialist countries.

Hungary, however, has no choice but to remain within Comecon since it cannot survive without continued economic cooperation with the socialist countries especially, the Soviet Union, he emphasized.

Bloc Christians Urge Peace, Sign Statement

LD1908103189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 19 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"As Christians from socialist countries we are in favor of creating peace with increasingly few weapons. Together with all people of good will we are striving for a world without war and violence. We welcome and support everything that serves this aim." This is reaffirmed in a joint statement by Christian personalities from four socialist countries on the occasion of the anniversaries of the beginning of the two world wars. The document is signed by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, head of the department of external church relations of the Russian Orthodox Church; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Zenon Komender, chairman of the [Catholic] PAX Association of the People's Republic of Poland; Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Christian Social Association of the People's Republic of Poland; and Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (GDR).

The danger of nuclear war had to be averted through new zero-options, and also the arms race abandoned in the conventional sphere, so that the process of confidence-building and detente, introduced by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, makes progress in the interests of joint security. The statement states that the proposals and unilateral prior concessions made by the Warsaw Pact states are a chance to make the peace in the common home of Europe more secure, to allow confidence to grow, and to promote cooperation for the benefit of mankind and its environment.

CSSR Minister Johanes on Geneva Arms Talks

Addresses Conference

AU2108151589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 89 p 7

[CTK report on speech by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, at the disarmament conference in Geneva on 17 August: "Priority for Trust and Security in Europe"]

[Text] **Geneva—Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, addressed the disarmament conference in Geneva on Thursday [17 August]. In his speech he elucidated Czechoslovakia's fundamental stands on current tasks in the sphere of disarmament. He said, among other things:**

Czechoslovakia regards the Geneva conference as a significant component of the effort for progress in the vitally important sphere of disarmament; as a unique mechanism, thanks to which, past agreements contribute to disarmament. We all certainly agree that it is about time that the conference proves its effectiveness again. This, of course, presumes achieving concrete results—today, above all, in the sphere of chemical and nuclear disarmament, in which this forum should release its convincing stand.

The work of the Geneva conference is of great importance for the ongoing improvement of the international situation. It is connected with the positive changes, especially in Soviet-U.S. relations and between East and West in general, as well as with the peace activities of the nonaligned countries. All this is the source of the dynamism of the disarmament deliberations, which are helping to strengthen the favorable world development trends. Trust and stability have increased, too. Success has been achieved in attempts to settle a number of regional conflicts. The authority of the United Nations has increased, as well as the conviction that international problems can be resolved with multilateral instruments of cooperation. New approaches toward disarmament are being shaped, albeit with difficulties.

The shift from confrontation to dialogue, and the reduction of tension have made it possible to initiate the process of real disarmament, which is the key to a safer world. The scrapping of two classes of nuclear weapons—of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—continues successfully. The Soviet-American talks on a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons continue. Important stimuli for progress in disarmament, such as the initiative of the Delhi Six, have come into being. In Paris, the conference on banning chemical weapons was held. Talks on conventional armed forces and trust-building measures have begun in Vienna; they show promise. However, new resolute steps are needed on the road toward disarmament—not only on a bilateral basis, but also on a multilateral basis. Here the Geneva conference plays an indispensable role.

The turn in world affairs cannot be divorced from the ongoing developments in the socialist countries, above all in the USSR, from the course of restructuring, from the political and economic reforms, and from the perfection of socialism. We in Czechoslovakia, where profound restructuring of all spheres of our society's life is under way, also have embarked upon that path. The impetuses which arise from this policy in the socialist countries also markedly show in the endeavor for democratization, demilitarization, and humanization of international relations.

One of Czechoslovakia's priorities as a country located on the line of contact of the two largest military-political alliances is to reduce the level of military confrontation and strengthen trust and security in Europe. This is why the ongoing Vienna talks are of such great importance for us. Last May, together with our allies, we submitted significant proposals to which the NATO states at the summit meeting in Brussels responded favorably. Our opinion is that with enough goodwill, the first agreements can be achieved as early as in 1990 at the talks of the "23."

By the time the CSCE follow-up meeting is held in 1992, qualitatively new measures aimed at strengthening trust and security should be adopted. However, it is necessary to overcome the fundamental obstacles to the talks—the inclusion of all armed forces in the new measures. Omitting some types of troops and armaments would create new disproportions which would continue to deepen in the context of the overall conventional disarmament process.

The proposal to establish a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, submitted by M. Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, in February 1988, is our concrete contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

Czechoslovakia, like its Warsaw Pact allies, has taken unilateral disarmament steps. We are reducing the number of troops in combat units by 12,000 men. We are decommissioning and gradually scrapping 850 tanks, 165 armored personnel carriers, and 51 warplanes, and we are transferring 20,000 troops to military construction organizations, which have totally civilian character. We are reducing the number of military exercises. In 1989-90, we will reduce defense expenditure by 15 percent. The aforementioned measures are a concrete contribution to achieving greater trust and greater safety in Europe.

The suggestions of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, which held a meeting in Prague in October 1987, were motivated by the objective and urgent need to raise the effectiveness of the disarmament conference. We are pleased to be able to register states' increasing interest in the deliberations of the conference.

The situation demands going farther, however. Therefore, we propose making even fuller use of the potential of this forum, especially its working bodies, and simplifying the procedure for establishing them. Our opinion is that special sessions of the conference at the level of foreign affairs ministers, which would give the necessary impetuses to deliberations, could greatly contribute to the solution of the most urgent problems.

This year's deliberations of the conference have accomplished another chunk of useful work. However, I also must openly note that we had expected more from it regarding the formulation of the draft text of the accord on banning and scrapping chemical weapons, as well as the discussion of the complex of issues pertaining to nuclear disarmament, particularly because all states possessing nuclear weapons are represented here.

We are giving priority to problems connected with banning and scrapping chemical weapons. Our attitude is expressed in the CSSR Government's declaration of 5 January this year, in which we stress our preparedness to be the initial participant in the accord once it has been completed.

At the end of January, we carried out a successful experiment on control of the non-production of chemical weapons by the civilian chemical industry on the national level. Czechoslovakia is undertaking the following steps to achieve a speedier ban on and scrapping of chemical weapons:

1. We are publishing in the form of an official document of the disarmament conference all main data on our chemical potential. I reaffirm that the CSSR does not own, does not manufacture, and does not store any chemical weapons on its territory.

2. Within the framework of an international stage of a control experiment of the non-production of chemical weapons by the civilian chemical industry, we are prepared to receive a team of foreign inspectors. The control will be carried out in the chemical plant in Mnisek near Liberec, where an experiment on the national level was already carried out.

3. Czechoslovakia will provide a laboratory for analyzing samples and testing toxic effects of new chemical substances, which the control bodies of the accord on the ban of chemical weapons will be able to use.

The deliberations in Geneva cannot do without strengthening mutual trust, Jaromir Johanes continued. They cannot do without respecting the principle that in the nuclear age, the security of any state can be reliably ensured only through the security of all, that solutions to complex problems of the times can only be found together. The new political thinking must continue to be concretely evident in all this. At the same time, mankind's interests and values are becoming paramount. Their implementation requires that any problems in relations among states be solved exclusively with peaceful means, while consistently respecting the right of every nation to freely choose the road of its development.

We cannot ignore the fact that negative phenomena persist in the contemporary world. The burdens of the past manifest themselves in the continuing arms buildup, in the continuation of the policy of dealing from a position of strength, and the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Confrontational trends continue in some spheres. The oppressive external debt of the developing countries continues. The ecological threat is ever more acute. Resolving these problems in the spirit of the new thinking is in the interest of the entire international community. One has to do everything for the positive developments in the world to become irreversible.

Czechoslovakia and the other Warsaw Pact states are exerting their efforts precisely in this direction. In Bucharest last month, at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, we took a stand on topical issues of disarmament and the strengthening of security in Europe and in the world. We stressed the need to take concrete measures in both the nuclear and chemical, and conventional spheres. The adopted conclusions are realistic and constructive. They open a new area for achieving mutually acceptable solutions in all respects.

In the Bucharest declaration, we stated that the threat of war can be eliminated only through joint efforts while comprehensively strengthening the political, and not the military, factors of security and stability. In this connection, we also adopted the decision to continue strengthening the political nature of the Warsaw Pact. We are convinced that the transformation of the two largest military groupings into political groupings would greatly contribute to enhancing trust, stability, and security.

Czechoslovakia, together with its allies, is in favor of the continuation of the USSR-U.S. dialogue on a 50 percent reduction of the number of strategic offensive weapons. Achieving an appropriate agreement, while strictly observing the stipulations of the agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems as it was signed in 1972, would positively influence not only further talks on current issues of disarmament, but also the general international atmosphere. This would build on the truly historic Soviet-American agreement on the scrapping of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—to the implementation of which Czechoslovakia contributes its share.

Regarding the category of tactical nuclear weapons, we consider it necessary to initiate as soon as possible separate talks on them. The intention of the Soviet Union, proclaimed by M. Gorbachev in Strasbourg, to further unilaterally reduce this weapons system if talks started, deserves a constructive response by the other side.

In 1985-88 we submitted, together with the GDR, a number of constructive proposals to establish a zone

without chemical weapons in central Europe. Thus, in case of a positive response, we could, in this sensitive part of the world, in a practical manner verify some measures proposed in the agreement, including control. From this standpoint, we consider our initiative to be still current.

We are greatly disquieted by the fact that working bodies on the individual issues of the nuclear disarmament complex have still not been established. A marked advance should occur, above all, in the talks on the universal and total ban tests of nuclear weapons. The progress achieved at the Soviet-American talks creates, without doubt, good prerequisites for this work of the disarmament conference. For our part, we will do all we can to support that effort, a matter which we have affirmed in the joint document of the socialist states of June 1987, which contains the proposal of fundamental stipulations of the agreement on a universal and total ban on nuclear weapons testing.

However, to achieve constructive results in banning nuclear weapons testing and further progress in the preparations of a control regimen, it is necessary to set up an ad hoc committee within the framework of the conference. In this respect, we submitted a year ago a compromise proposal delineating its mandate. We note with regret that although the majority of delegations took a positive stand on it, no progress has been achieved since its official submittal in August 1988. Czechoslovakia is prepared in the future to take an active part in the conference's consultations on this subject.

We see the extension of the 1963 Moscow agreement banning the tests of nuclear weapons to also include underground tests as being one of the ways leading to speedily halting nuclear tests.

Czechoslovakia also actively presses for agreements which would prevent the stationing of weapons systems in space. We regard as important the USSR proposal to establish an inspectorate to check devices being launched into space with the objective of seeing if they contain offensive weapons. If it comes to pass, we are willing to facilitate the check of all Czechoslovak technological devices launched into space within the framework of the Interkosmos program.

Progress in any sphere of disarmament would considerably contribute to the protection of the environment. In this respect Czechoslovakia, together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, took a principled stand in the document, The Consequences of the Feverish Arms Buildup and Other Aspects of Ecological Safety, adopted at the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee last year.

Disarmament is becoming an indispensable condition for a peaceful and fruitful development of all nations and the fundamental prerequisite for a successful solution of global problems. The resources freed by the process of disarmament should be used, above all, for economic and social development. In this respect, we are already facing today the weighty task of transferring a part of military production to the civilian sphere. The disarmament conference and, in particular, the United Nations, could make a great contribution in that respect.

Jaromir Johanes expressed the conviction that with enough goodwill, one will succeed in achieving concrete agreements in this historical stage of mankind's development. For our part, we are prepared to actively and constructively contribute to this peace-making effort.

Comments on Proceedings

LD1808131289 Prague CTK in English 1214 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Geneva Aug 18 (CTK)—"I am convinced that in the current situation the conference can do very much for the acceleration of the process of real disarmament and ensurance of its irreversibility," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes told a CTK correspondent here today.

The Czechoslovak representative, who addressed yesterday participants in the conference on disarmament, stressed that it is necessary to practically solve the problem of nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and complete the draft convention on the ban and liquidation of chemical weapons. Activities in these two directions should be accelerated, he underlined.

"Our initiatives have very much in common with the Geneva discussions", Jaromir Johanes continued, stressing that e.g. the realization of the Czechoslovak and GDR proposal for the creation of a chemical-free zone in Central Europe would certainly be a contribution to the signing of the agreement on their total ban. Fruitful results of the Geneva discussions would make it easier to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbour relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, as suggested by Communist Party General Secretry Milos Jakes.

Dealing with the humanitarian sphere and human rights, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that during his meeting with Jan Martenson the need was voiced for a businesslike, constructive dialogue and for a complex fulfilment of corresponding international agreements by all states. The Czechoslovak Government deals with these problems in this spirit, Jaromir Johanes pointed out.

He said that during his talks with executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe G. Hinteregger they agreed that especially in the current conditions connected with the processes of economic integration and development of new forms of cooperation among states of Europe, the significance of the commission, as a body in whose activity states with different social systems share, is growing. "We have also dealt with the possibilities of further deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Economic Commission for Europe, as regards the protection of the environment and with the procedure in the realization of the proposal

of premier of our government Ladislav Adamec in this sphere which concerns Central Europe", Jaromir Johanes told CTK.

Interviewed on Talks

LD1808221389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes by Jiri Halousek following Johanes' return from Geneva where he spoke at a disarmament conference; on 18 August, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Halousek] Comrade Minister, how was your speech at the disarmament conference in Geneva received?

[Johanes] The CSSR has a good name at the conference. Along with our allies, as well as independently, we have submitted in the past a number of proposals to curb armaments and on disarmament, which have been generally appreciated. My speech, in which I delivered our delegation's overall position on the issues under discussion and on the possibilities of resolving them, was for that reason received with interest. The heads of individual delegations during our conversations particularly appreciated our proposals in the field of verification of the treaty now being prepared on banning and eliminating chemical weapons; overall, they welcomed the business-like and constructive tone of my speech. It was confirmed that continuing attention was devoted to our proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line eparating Warsaw Pact states and NATO put forward by Comrade Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. We had talks about these and other issues with Miljan Komatina, the conference's general secretary, who appreciated Czechoslovakia's active contribution to its work.

[Halousek] During your stay in Geneva, you held a number of talks with other politicians and representatives of international organizations. What were they about?

[Johanes] Yes, I used my stay in Geneva to talk with Jan Martenson, director general of the UN European office, who also holds the post of director of the UN Center for Human Rights, as well as with Gerald Interegger, executive secretary of Economic Commission for Europe, and other officials. In my talks with the Swede, Martenson, we particularly examined the concrete possibilities which the UN's Geneva office has for meeting the requirements of all-European cooperation and for confidence building. We also discussed some aspects of international cooperation in the humanitarian field and also in the area of human rights. With the Austrian, Interegger, the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, we agreed that in the present conditions, which are linked with the processes of economic integration and the development of new forms of economic cooperation among European states, the importance of the Economic Commission for Europe is increasing. We also examined concrete possibilities of how this body can contribute to the realization of the idea of the common European home. In this connection we talked about the activity of the Economic Commission for Europe regarding the protection of the environment and about a further course of action in the implementation of our Prime Minister Adamec's proposal concerning environmental protection in Central Europe.

[Halousek] Let us return to your speech at the disarmaments conference in Geneva. What significance does Czechoslovak foreign policy attach to this international forum, and how would you assess its results to date?

[Johanes] We are convinced that the conference can do a great deal for speeding up the process of genuine disarmament and making use of the existing favorable trend in international relations, as well as positive impulses that are emerging from the current Soviet-U.S. dialogue. It is necessary to make its work more dynamic. To do so, it is essential to tackle as soon as possible practical problems raised in Geneva, above all concerning the questions pertaining to nuclear disarmament and in particular the completion of the preparation of the treaty banning and eliminating chemical weapons. It is necessary to consistantly apply the new political thinking in the conference's work. Czechoslovakia is prepared to continue to make concrete contributions regarding this, to increase the effectiveness of this important disarmament forum to ensure that further positive results are achieved at it.

[Halousek] Comrade Minister, thank you for the interview.

Envoy on Implementation of Vienna Talk Decisions

LD2108103689 Prague CTK in English 0856 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Prague Aug 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia has been actively and constructively realizing the conclusions of the Vienna follow-up meeting, deputy head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna talks Jiri Oprsal told CTK here today.

The government bodies and institutions have carried out a thorough analysis of the Vienna document and submitted proposals for the realization of its conclusions. On this basis the Federal Government of Czechoslovakia has adopted 68 measures concerning all main spheres of the Helsinki process—both measures to be gradually realized in the country and Czechoslovak activities towards foreign countries.

The complete text of the Vienna documents has been already issued in Czechoslovakia in the number of 100,000 copies in Czech and 30,000 in Slovak. Apart from that 150,000 copies of excerpts from the final documents and other international documents concerning human rights have been issued on the initiative

of the Committee of Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation. The number of copies in Western countries was much lower—55,000 in West Germany, 13,000 in the USA, 3,700 in Britain, 1,000 in France. The document has not yet been issued in Denmark, Portugal, Norway, Spain, Canada, Greece and Turkey, Jiri Oprsal stressed.

Considerable attention is devoted in Czechoslovakia to the protection and application of human rights. Corresponding laws are being amended and the text of a new constitution prepared. The Czechoslovak Government bodies strive to development [word as received] a positive dialogue between the state and the church, concentrating above all on the ensurance of the needs of believers, e.g. religious literature, he underlined.

"Czechoslovakia has been consistently implementing the conclusions of the Stockholm and Vienna conferences in the military sphere," the Czechoslovak delegate said and stressed that the resolution of the Czechoslovak Government of the beginning of this year to reduce troops and armament and pursue organizational changes in the Czechoslovak People's Army is a positive contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe. At the Vienna talks on reducing troops and weapons in Europe, Czechoslovakia has been actively supporting military aspects of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jake's initiative to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, he said.

At present, Czechoslovak experts are working out measures concerning the implementation of obligations stemming from the international convention on trans-border pollution of atmosphere and the protocol on reducing sulphur emissions by 30 per cent by the year 1993, he said and added that Czechoslovakia also participates in the program for monitoring trans-border pollution and with the help of two stations on its territory, ensures the collection and handing over of required data and information in the framework of the international monitoring network.

Also the majority of the conclusions of the final document concerning humanitarian matters is being implemented. "Relevant Czechoslovak bodies proceed flexibly particularly when dealing with family reunions, visits to seriously ill persons, participation in funerals of relatives and other serious family reasons, the Czechoslovak expert stated inter alia, adding that "formalities necessary for the travel of Czechoslovak citizens abroad have been made more simple." Czechoslovak visa regulations have been made more flexible and visa formalities reduced to a minimum. Regulations concerning visas for employees of foreign mass media are to be changed this year. They are to obtain visas under the same conditions as tourists and accredited journalists are to obtain multiple visas regardless of their place of residence or stay. "It is understandable that the Czechoslovak side exerts effort to convince other countries to make their visa regulations, forms and practice more simple," Jiri Oprsal stressed.

CSSR, GDR, FRG Conference Ambassadors Meet

AU2308132989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 89 p 1

[CTK report: "A Meeting in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva—The heads of the CSSR, GDR, and FRG delegations at the Geneva disarmament conference, Ambassadors Vratislav Vajnar, Peter Dietze, and Paul Joachim von Stulpnagel, met for further discussions on aspects of chemical disarmament in Geneva on Monday [21 August]. The CSSR and GDR proposal to create a chemical-free zone in central Europe added a stimulus to these talks.

At the close of the 11th round of the disarmament conference, the ambassadors evaluated the state of negotiations on prohibiting chemical weapons and discussed issues for further work. They stated in agreement that now all the participants must, without any reservations, fulfill the pledges adopted at the Paris conference and conclude a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons as soon as possible.

Reaction to Turkish Decision on Border Closing

AU2308170289

[Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 August 1989 carries on page 2 a total of 2,400 words under the headline: "Will Deception Be Also Blocked?" containing several short items by local correspondents on rallies organized by various workers collectives protesting against the most recent decision of the Turkish Government to close down the borders for Bulgarian Muslims and to introduce a temporary visa regime as long as Bulgaria has not agreed to sign a proper emigration agreement.

The materials on page 2 also include a report from the Kapitan Andreevo Border Checkpoint on an inspection by U.S. senators and congressmen representing the Helsinki Commission of the U.S. Congress, and two reports by local correspondents on the current situation at the border. Reports on protest rallies ranging from 300 to 150 words come from the Sofia "Serdika" milk combine, the Vidin Municipality, from the municipalities of Straldzha and Alfatar, and from Varna Town, where the employees of the local Bulgarian Tourist Union branch were organized the rally.

Brief statements of individual participants in the rallies are cited, such as that of Pelagia Milkova, deputy manager of the "Serdika" milk combine who says: "There is no place for compromise under the present situation. It appears from all we hear and read in the papers that we should not be too lenient with people who are remaining idle even long before their turn to travel has come. It is even less appropriate to treat those who return as heroes. The heroes are those who are at their working places today. As a nation, inspired by lofty patriotic feelings, we are capable of defending our Bulgarian consciousness and of coping with all economic problems."

A statement by Stefka Stankova, employed at the pediatric clinic of the Vidin General Hospital expresses a very similar stand: "I am surprised at our own generosity. We feel sorry for those citizens who left the country at their own wish and we are offering them good jobs at their return. It would, perhaps, be more appropriate to hold them responsible, because they are the cause for our economic difficulties."

A 200-word, unsigned report cites telegrams by working people to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council expressing indignation at the "attacks, open threats, political insinuations, and slanders addressed by Turkish leaders and mass media against our country." The telegrams express support for the "People's Republic of Bulgaria which highly appreciates its good relations with neighbor countries and adheres to the principle of not settling emerging problems from a position of strength."

A 250-word report by Nikolay Golemanov from the Kapitan Andreevo Checkpoint, dated 21 August, reports that the situation is more "peaceful" than over the last few weeks, and as Iliya Mikhaylov, deputy chief of the combined control checkpoint, says, "The work of the border officials is less tense." asked whether "working contacts with Turkish border authorities" would be pursued, Mikaylov answers affirmatively, adding: "We will continue our regular working meetings, because various problems emerge, such as forgotten, or lost passports on one territory, or the other. Such meetings are normal."

A 200-word report by Pencho Doksanliev from the Malko Turnovo Border Checkpoint praises the efficient work of the Bulgarian border and customs authorities. "While the Turkish side deliberately created an atmosphere of tension at the Derekoy Checkpoint, order and strict control prevailed on the Bulgarian side and the necessary care is devoted to passengers. The interviewed border officials express opinions, such as: "The decision of the Turkish side to lower the barrier at the Derekoy Checkpoint is oneside, we are observing the Vienna Agreements," and "Turkey once more showed that it does not respect human rights."

Zhivkov Receives U.S. Congressman Lantos

AU2308182589 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Varna, August 23 (BTA)—At the Euxinograd residence today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Rep Tom Lantos (D-Cal).

In a candid atmosphere they considered a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations, as well as certain problems of the present-day situation in the world.

The meeting was attended by Mr Sol Polansky, the U.S. ambassador in Sofia.

Bulgarian Daily on PZPR Plenum 'Stance'

AU2308130389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Aug 89 p 5

[Text] Warsaw 21 August (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Maksim Bekhar)—The stance of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] that was adopted at the recently ended 14th Party Plenum, and which is published in Warsaw today, voices serious concern over the situation in the country. The situation in Poland is becoming dangerously exacerbated, the document states. Society is becoming increasingly tired and disillusioned with the continuing situation of economic and political destabilization. The plants and enterprises have once again become the scene of strikes that are political in nature. The speedy formation of a government that has the people's confidence is a matter of urgency. Only a government in which all the political forces in the Sejm are represented can deliver Poland from the crisis along the path of evolutionary reforms. The plenum confirms in its adopted stance that, by agreeing to take part in a coalition government that does not include the PZPR, the parliamentary clubs of the United Peasant Party

[ZSL] and the Democratic Party broke the agreement on the political forces making up the structure of the Sejm.

At the same time, however, hope is expressed that the PZPR will continue to cooperate in the future with those members of the two parties who remain loyal to the ideals of the "roundtable" and the adopted agreements. None of the main political forces, neither the PZPR, nor "Solidarity" will be able to save the country from the abyss by themselves, and success will be even less if they stand one against the other. Cooperation in partnership between these two forces, free of mutual prejudices, can become a qualitatively new reality in modern Polish history.

The participation of the PZPR in the new government must correspond to its political and social potential, the document states later. The firm definition of the new government's program and its political structure are conditions for our participation in it, and this should be done even before the Sejm elects the new prime minister.

The PZPR Central Committee makes an appeal to all party members, organizations, and committees to fully mobilize themselves in order to prevent the present situation from being utilized to further destabilize the country and call into question the future of the socialist system in Poland and its place in the socialist community. Poland must continue to be a reliable partner in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization. For decades now our participation in the Warsaw Pact has been a guarantee for our people's security, states the document on the stance adopted at the 14th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee The plenum appeals to the president of Poland to keep the party's stance in mind during his talks on forming the new government.

At a news conference held late in the evening, after the end of the plenum, Slawomir Wiatr, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, declared that in the future government it is likely that party members will lead the Ministries of Internal Affairs and National Defense. However, he mentioned that in his view this still does not mean a coalition and that, despite the fact that no one wants to "haggle" over positions in the government, the PZPR expects to receive a proposal that corresponds to its political influence.

Today Wojciech Jaruzelski received Mieczyslaw Rakowski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and a group of members of the party leadership. They acquainted the president with the stance of the Central Committee that was adopted at the 14th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. X X X

Late this evening it was announced that Sejm Marshal Prof. Mikolaj Kozakiewicz had received a letter from President Wojciech Jaruzelski proposing that at its next session the Polish Parliament should discuss and accept the resignation of Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and elect Tadeusz Mazowiecki to the post of prime minister of Poland. The president's proposal will be examined by the Sejm on 23 August.

Council of Ministers, TU Adopt New Wage Scale

AU2208203489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers and the Trade Unions Central Council adopted a joint decision related to the new basic wage scale system.

The new basic wage scale system shall be introduced starting 1 September 1989. It applies to employees of companies and other enterprises in the material production sphere. The necessary funds for transition to the new wage scale system shall be provided within the framework of the companies' wage funds established in accordance with the regulations on the application of Decree No 56 related to economic activities.

It is envisaged that the new wage scale system in companies and individual departments shall be implemented according to the decision of the respective managing board, after the necessary preparations have been accomplished.

The new wage scale system for teachers, physicians, and other cadres from the educational and health sectors shall be introduced starting 1 January 1990. The new wage scale system already introduced for scientific workers shall apply also to the remaining personnel of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy, and of higher educational institutions as of 1 September 1989.

The wages shall be determined within the framework of the wages funds envisaged for 1990.

The transition to a new wage scale system for employees of the state administration departments, of banks, and social organizations shall be gradually introduced starting 1 January 1990.

It is pointed out in the aforementioned decision that the transition to the new wage scale system should be implemented under strict observance of the relevant legal documents, of the Statute on Economic Activities and of the Code of Regulations for the application of the statute.

Official Speaks at UN Minorities Subcommission

AU2408121589 Sofia BTA in English 1109 GMT 24 Aug 89

["Open, Goodwilled and Honest Dialogue Needed"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA)—RABOTNICHESKO DELO announced that a speech was made by Mr Todor Dichev, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, at the plenary meeting of the 41st session of the sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities (a subsidiary of the UN Commission on Human Rights) held on August 22, 1989.

He gave an outline of the Bulgarian Government's position on the right of the citizens of Bulgaria to travel abroad, visiting Turkey included. Mr Todor Dichev pointed out that this right is in conformity with the Vienna accords and that it was regulated with the changes of the Bulgarian legislation approved by the National Assembly in May this year. The Turkish authorities, however, are trying to pass the Bulgarian citizens who are visiting Turkey as "refugees", they send them to camps, take their passports away and give them Turkish identification papers. The Bulgarian citizens who want to return to their motherland meet with almost insuperable obstacles and many of them are detained as hostages, Mr Todor Dichev went on to say. Until recently Turkey accused Bulgaria of impeding free travel abroad, but now the Turkish Government closed her frontiers in spite of her generous promises made only a few months ago, he said.

In conclusion the Bulgarian representative pointed out that Bulgaria has always been for normal and good neighbourly relations with Turkey, but only by a sincere and honest dialogue without any preconditions will help achieve this end.

Party Daily Denounces Distortions of Glasnost

AU2208102889 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 89 p 1

[Simeon Manolov article: "Let Us Apply Common Sense in Our Thoughts and Wisdom in Our Decisions"]

[Text] Most of us have certainly had the opportunity to visit young people's discotheques and to feel how the youthful spirit, in its desire to enjoy an escape from everyday life's monotony, is carried away with unrestrained euphoria.

This same kind of spirit prevails at some of our forums, discussions, and roundtable talks. The manifestations of glasnost and pluralism of opinions are sometimes voiced at such high volume that they exceed our tolerance and disrupt the normal, businesslike, and creative atmosphere. Bitter truths and half-truths are uttered on such occasions and the sharp edges of bold statements cut through the air. Extreme judgments and evaluations are pronounced, while relapses into intolerance and lack of understanding for all other opinions are emerging behind the claims of new thinking. The limits of pluralism are sometimes going so far as to trespass the Bulgarian state borders and reach the microphones of hostile radio stations—which still persist in their outdated hostility by trying to mislead, insult, denigrate, and slander, despite their own impotence.

However, all this cannot stop the inexorable progress of time. The intellectual atmosphere is changing; even the language in which we communicate with each other is changing. At the same time, however, bureaucrats continue to use the outdated, verbose cliches of the past, which we are so fed up with. Even our children are not spared this language. The pioneer groups continue to "implement measures" and "submit accountability reports on their activities"; they continue to vote with a 100-percent majority and to "assume responsibilities"; they continue to repeat the phraseology of heartless formalism.

Where is the source of this persistent habit? Should it be attributed to the passivity and cliches of the past, to the comfortable habit of using ready-made cliches, instead of engaging in creative and innovative thought? A third cause presumably exists, namely the fact that the time of change is in progress and life is becoming increasingly difficult for the incorrigible bureaucrats and champions of the administrative-command methods.

In certain people's minds, however, restructuring means adjustment. They adjust to the new situation, to the new requirements, to the new "wind that is blowing," and to their new boss.... We can still enumerate other factors of this kind, but they will not bring us closer to the truth. Yes, the truth! It is the truth on which we are always swearing. It is in the name of the truth that we are making our mistakes, and in the name of truth that we repent in order to repeat our past mistakes. However, a coin always has two sides.

While we were attributing the delays in our development to extraneous causes, our internal delays were increasing. Our backwardness was the greatest in those days, when we were most concerned with writing accountability reports, adopting various initiatives, and issuing endless normative documents. How many words were pronounced and how much paper was wasted (no wonder that there is a paper shortage!) from the days of the "Lom Documents" [historical reference unknown] until the latest instructions and regulations? We do not know which document is the latest and which one should be observed. Even the legal experts do not know what happens. A friend of mine who is working as a legal adviser told me that he does not have enough time to study the thousands of already existing legal documents and the additional "self-created ones" which are newly emerging and which a municipal council is supposed to observe. All this paperwork is still being "created" for the sake of law and order, for the sake of the accelerated development and progress. It is certainly inappropriate to recall with how many laws (and with what kind of apparatus) Khan Krum used to rule our country, but it is fully legitimate to ask: Why are dozens and hundreds of legal acts becoming unpopular so soon, and why do some of the new legal instructions contradict the old ones that have not yet been canceled? Do we need examples of this? Well, the documentary department of every newspaper could publish dozens of such examples. As for myself, I will pursue these thoughts without wasting time, and without fully agreeing with those people who are spreading rumors and unconfirmed "facts" which they claim they have obtained from a "reliable source" on all occasions. I am not a supporter of criticism "behind the scenes," which does not respect the truth but serves selfish interests and wounded pride. Such self-appointed speakers and preachers are taking advantage

of the existing information gaps in order to spread half-truths, rumors, and sometimes even insolent lies. Timid efforts to resist disinformation and slanders are not a reliable method of protecting the truth.

The party and people, the state, and our society are resolutely pursuing the trend toward restructuring, but in order to survive in this enthusiastic upsurge, we should apply common sense in our thoughts and wisdom in our decisions (and actions!). This should be practiced not for the sake of the present and the forthcoming years, but for the sake of our future.

Western Anti-Communist Attacks Denounced

AU2308155989 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 22 Aug 89 p 3

[Petko Karadelkov "pamphlet": "Alchemy of Stupidity"]

[Text] God has filled the world with prophets. Since the days of Adam and Eve oracles have been man's permanent companions, and stupidity being as boundless as wisdom they will presumably thrive forever.

Angels are flying through the skies, while devils have to crawl on the ground. If you eliminate the devils, however, how can you then be defeated by the angels? One treacherous Judas existed among 12 loyal apostles. Mankind produced Copernicus and Giordano Bruno, but had to tolerate the inquisition. The Paris Commune was submerged in blood, but was resurrected like a phoenix from the ashes in the October Revolution.

This is how the world goes...

In our century of electronics, automation, astronautics, and space dimensions, of fundamental upheavals in the social strata, narrowmindedness is, unfortunately, thriving along with all these great achievements.

Socialism all over the planet arose in order to purify itself from the negative accumulations of the past, to overcome the old distortions and deformations, and to assume its original image and meaning which were conceived by the great thinkers of socialism.

As happens at times of fundamental changes, the clairvoyants are appearing on the political and ideological scene. Their appearance is adjusted to the respective epoch. Instead of gathering in secret places, as happened in the past, today's fortune-tellers are expressing their opinions through thick newspapers and magazines, through powerful radio stations, and colored television sets.

The U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine has appeared these days as one of those venerable fortune-tellers by forecasting the fall of socialism. With rethoric eloquence that would have been worthy of a more noble cause, the magazine declared: "In the near future communism will be interpreted by the authors of dictionaries in the same manner as we regard alchemy today."

We cannot help citing a trivial, but very appropriate people's saying in this context, namely: "This is nothing but wishful thinking."

The British SUNDAY TIMES did not fail to join its American fellow-journal. It also expresses its impatience by stating that: "Communism is an ideology that emerged at the beginning of our century, but will be unrecognizable by the end of the next century."

The gravediggers of socialism, who are repeating their cliches ad nauseam, force us to recall their nostalgic expectations from the beginning of the century. Vladimir Ilich Lenin was pronounced dead several times until his very last day, and this also applied to Soviet Government. Let us remember, how during the tense days of World War II, some people were celebrating the "forthcoming" fall of Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad. Nevertheless, the USSR disappointed the false prophets in their hopes and expectations.

History is the best teacher for the present-day clairvoyants, who are forecasting the fall of socialism. In restructuring itself socialism is becoming increasingly attractive and desirable, not because it intends to live in a state of hostility with countries ruled by different social systems and with people who profess different ideologies, but because socialism intends to live in coexistence with them for the sake of universal human values, for the sake of survival, and prosperity. An increasing number of people all over the world are beginning to understand this.

Will those who continue to serve the alchemy of stupidity learn their lesson in the long run? Let us hope so, because man never ceases to learn as long as he lives.

Presence of Bulgarian Spies in Spain Denied

AU2308174189 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 23 Aug 89

["Gross Falsification"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA)—In its August 21, 1989 issue, the Spanish weekly PANORAMA carried an article entitled "Spies in Madrid" together with an editorial note signed by the magazine's director Manuel Romero. The article was written by Julio Fernandez.

By publishing this article, the PANORAMA magazine and its employees in charge of the feature knowingly or unknowingly have let themselves to be manipulated by forces alien to the new spirit of peace and understanding, of strengthening and promoting the mutual contacts among the peoples of Europe and the world.

This is an anti-Bulgarian act seeking to upset the fine contacts and relations between Bulgaria and Spain. This act has been inspired by forces outside that country which are hostile to the detente now dominating East-West relations.

The falsification which was given space on the pages of the PANORAMA magazine is targeted against the reputation of Bulgarian citizens who reside in Spain and work in good faith for the enhancement of bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural and sports fields. It appears at a time when Mr Vladimir Ignatov, the BTA correspondent in Madrid, who was quoted as a source of the invented allegations, is in Bulgaria.

Cooperation Accord Reported With Austrian Bank

AU2308182889 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 23 Aug 89

["Bulgaria-Austria: Economic Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank maintains fine business contacts with one of the largest Austrian banks, the Oesterreichische Laenderbank. Their mutually advantageous cooperation dates back to the 1950s. It is being steadily diversified and covers all spheres of banking. The Austrian bank has contributed its own resources to the consortium established in 1987 for the remodelling and updating of the Bulgarian paper industry.

Mr Gerhard Wagner, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, is visiting here. He held talks with his Bulgarian partners on the possibilities for increased investment of his bank in Bulgaria and more specifically on the establishment of a joint construction venture to design and build high-rise residential premises, to make prefab panels, to build and operate a hotel and a shopping centre in Sofia.

Today Mr Gerhard Wagner conferred with Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They considered the areas of the further promotion of business contacts in the conditions of the Bulgarian economic reform. They discussed the opportunities for the participation of Laenderbank in the formation of a joint venture in Sofia and for the formation of other joint ventures and consortiums. Questions concerning the organisation of a stock market in Bulgaria were also on the agenda.

Pyongyang Festival Ideologically Examined

AU2308170889 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Aug 89 p 2

[Article by Senior Lieutenant Miglen Shishkov, delegate to the 13th World Festival of Students and Youth in Pyongyang: "Thoughts About Certain Political Accents"]

[Text] It is difficult to provide a full picture of the World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. It was characterized by numerous peculiar features, contradictions and paradoxes accompanying the preparations for, and implementation of, the largest youth forum, and considering that very little was written about it, with the exception of brief, factual reports, I would like to convey certain personal impressions related to the political aspects of the festival.

I will begin with the political slogan which turned into a controversial subject as early as the meeting of the international preparatory committee. The words of the slogan: **"For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship"** somehow conveyed a hostile image, while delegates from all over the world had come to encounter an image of a partnership....The slogan was essentially supported by representatives of the Third World—as far as this definition indicating division is still valid. **I fully understand our hosts' aspiration to focus the political accent of the festival on the problems of countries such as Nicaragua, El-Salvador, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Lebanon, and of course, to emphasize the problem of Korea's reunification. However, I do not understand, why the concept of imperialism was not specified by naming a certain state, or policy. I do not understand, why the youth organizations did not come out with a joint declaration on the festival slogan?** The impression remained that hot-tempered emotions were prevailing over a clear concept of settling social and national problems. The representatives of the aforementioned countries, who participated in debates at the discussion centers, did not seem to be well prepared and raised mostly individual problems.

The issue of Korea's peaceful reunification was the main subject of the political program adopted by our hosts. Newspapers and television devoted ample space and time to prove their adherence to this idea which is actually in accordance with the spirit of our epoch. Nevertheless, considering the present state of relations between the two Korean states, it is a political illusion. The appeals for friendship and independence sounded quite isolated in this context. **The word independence was repeated on numerous occasions from the highest level. Even the present era was called the era of "independence" (by that same level)—and this statement is quite far removed from the idea of an indivisible world.**

Generally speaking, our hosts did not fail to emphasize the problems of Asia and of the developing countries, particularly in defining the political aspects of the festival. There is nothing unnatural about this, of course. The word pererstroyka is not used in this country, and it would hardly sound sincere.

The festival clubs of the European delegations were situated in Pyongyang, on the right side of Kwangbok Street. Passions were rather more restrained there. Only the Poles were rather noisy. Opinions that the youth movement in Europe is affected by serious organizational and political problems were confirmed during the festival days. To a certain extent, these problems are related to the young people's approach to universal human values, needs, and interests. Such problems are also connected with the recent changes in European social structures and to changes occurring in the socialist countries—above all in the USSR. **All European delegates shared the ideas on new political thinking and these**

ideas became our common language. The evaluation that both the essence and the forms of the festival should be further developed and become generally accessible to a greater number of young people all over the world was also shared by all Europeans. I will remember my meetings with representatives of the USSR and Czechsolvakia as the most meaningful and fruitful exchanges. We had something to learn from them regarding hospitality and a businesslike approach. Last, but not least, like all other places in the world, the European sector of Kwangbok had its own fashion, namely T-shirts printed with Gorbachev's face....

Let us mention one more special feature of the festival, namely my impressions of the host country itself. It is a country about which we know little. I will never forget the smile of the people who deserve our deep reverence for their selfless industriousness. The friendly smiles of the Korean people could move one to tears. These smiles not only expressed the joy of seeing us, but also a hope to see each other again.

As for the rest, you certainly had the opportunity to see it on television.....

Public Rally To Mark Afghanistan National Day

AU1808201689 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)—At this hard and crucial moment for Afghanistan, the Bulgarian public supports the just cause of the Afghan people and condemns the atrocities committed by the intransigent opposition and the ongoing interference by the United States, Pakistan and other states in the internal affairs of the country. This position was expressed at a meeting held today to mark the National Day of Afghanistan and the Afghan Army Day.

The peace-loving world public received with satisfaction the news of the Geneva accords which Afghanistan and Pakistan signed last year and which came as a manifestation of new political thinking in the settlement of regional conflicts. The initiative of Dr Najibullah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the country, for the convocation of an international conference on the Afghan problem received wide-ranging support and was backed by the Soviet leadership.

"Afghanistan realizes that it is not alone, that the peace-loving peoples and countries, and in the first place the Soviet Union and its allies, are on its side," said Mr Angel Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, addressing the meeting. He stressed that Bulgaro-Afghan ties were placed on a sound and long-term basis by the 1981 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Although small, the projects which Bulgaria helps build in the Republic of Afghanistan make a valuable contribution to the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet Leaders

AU2208100089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democraticy Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Afghan Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our personal behalf we send the PDPA, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan, the fraternal Afghan people, and you personally most cordial greetings on the 70th anniversary of the restoration of your country's independence.

The Afghan people are marking this bright anniversary at a time of severe tests. The progressive and patriotic forces in Afghanistan, led by the PDPA, are staunchly and heroically struggling to stop the fratricidal war, imposed by imperialism and regional reaction, and implement the noble goals of the April Revolution. We deeply believe in the success of this struggle and the triumph of the policy of national reconciliation, patiently and steadily conducted by the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan. This policy fully corresponds to the aspirations of the freedom-loving Afghan people. It is in total harmony with the new political thinking, which is increasingly asserting itself in the contemporary mutually dependent and interlinked world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to support the efforts of the Afghan leadership to construct a united, sovereign, and nonaligned Afghanistan. We admire the combat heroism of the Afghan armed Forces, who are heroically defending their motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and condemn the attempts to undermine the process of reconciliation, violate the Geneva agreements, and interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan.

We take this opportunity to express our confidence that relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and in the name of peace and international security.

We sincerely wish the Afghan people successes along the road of national reconciliation and a happy future.

Sociopolitical Committee Founded in Plovdiv

AU2208100189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 89 p 6

[Text] The constituent meeting of the oblast committee of the Fathertland Front political and social forces took place in Plovdiv.

Panteley Pachov, first secretary of the Plovdiv Oblast Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was elected chairman of the committee for its first mandate period. Speaking about the lofty moral principles that permeate this new form of broad democratic cooperation, he called upon the participants to develop purposeful political, organizational, and ideological activity for the further unity of the Bulgarian nation, the class-party and patriotic education of the Plovdiv Oblast population and youth, effecting an upsurge in the labor collectives and smoothly implementing the socioeconomic tasks until the end of 1989, and about the work in other priority areas, in which the committee will develop its activity during the current mandate period.

Domestic Market Production Improves in July

AU1808183489 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Aug 89 p 1

[Report: "Production Reports Reflected in the Store Windows"]

[Text] "The Central Statistical Administration and OTECHESTVEN FRONT announce the following:

The figures for July indicated an increase in the production of goods for the domestic market. During the first 7 months of the year the trading organizations received goods with a total value of 10,211 million leva, representing a 12 percent increase over the same period last year.

The state orders are being smoothly fulfilled for woolen and silk fabrics, knitted outer wear, and footwear, and the plans are also being smoothly executed for meat, sugar products, prepared and semi-prepared foods, eggs, fresh fruit and vegetables, potatoes, tailored garments, and many other products.

Companies engaged in the manufacture of means of production are making a substantial contribution to production for the domestic market. For example, companies in the "Energy Industry" Association delivered a total of 210 million leva of goods to the trading organizations, or almost 40 percent more than in the January-July period of 1988; those in the "Transport, Construction, and Agricultural Equipment" Association delivered goods valued at 183 million leva, a rise of 23 percent; companies in the "Heavy Engineering" Association supplied 214 million leva of goods, a rise of 12.9 percent; and companies in the "Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials" Association provided goods valued at 152 million leva, an increase of 14.2 percent.

Alongside these achievements, analysis of the results of the fulfillment to date of the plans for providing goods for the domestic market draws attention to certain problems that the companies and other economic organizations must solve.

A total of 59 companies and other economic organizations failed to fulfill their 7-month plans for supply of goods to the domestic market. Compared with the same period last year, the production figures of 86 companies and other economic organizations showed decreases. These included the following state companies: "Balkankar," "Metal Products" in Burgas, "Agrobiokhim," "Fisheries," "Byal Izvor Cement," "Mezdra Ceramics," and "Izida."

Measured in quantities of goods, the 7-month plans were not fulfilled for the following items: yellow cheese, edible vegetable oils, knitted underwear, electric cooking stoves, electric water heaters, cement, pasta products, sugar, soft drinks, metal household utensils, electrical batteries, panel-type heating radiators, and brass household fittings.

The sales of certain goods are proceeding unevenly and with interruptions. Lesser quantities of the following items were supplied to the domestic market than in the January-June period of 1988: fish and fish products; yellow cheese; dairy butter and fats; lard; sugar; biscuits and wafers; edible vegetable oils; children's foods; cotton gingham; men's, women's and schoolchildren's cotton garments; children's woolen clothing, including clothing for school; children's and infants' knitted underwear; natural rubber products; electric water heaters; agricultural tools; wallpaper; and other articles.

Everyday services provided to the population rose by 6.9 percent during the 7-month period, but by less than the figure specified in the state plan for 1989. The enterprises of the "Electronics" and "Industry for Man" completed fewer services to the population, as did enterprises in a considerable number of municipalities, including Vidin, Kyustendil, Pernik, Stanko Dimitrov, Botevgrad, Svishtov, Belogradchik, Berkovitsa, Peshtera, Rakovski, Septemvri, and others.

Leader Public Appearances for 4-18 Aug

AU1908173089

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the monitoring period from 1500 GMT on 4 August through 1500 GMT on 18 August report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, with Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev in attendance, met in Varna on 5 August Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. (Sofia BTA in English 1629 GMT 5 Aug 89) (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 89 p 1) In Varna on the same day Zhivkov, Balev, and Stanishev

completed talks with the French Communist Party delegation led by Marchais. (Sofia BTA in English 1544 GMT 5 Aug 89) (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 89 pp 1, 2) In Varna on 9 August, with Balev and Stanishev also in attendance, Zhivkov received Lev Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 Aug 89) (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 89 p 1) In Varna on 10 August Zhivkov, with Balev and Dimitrov again attending, met with Julio Anguita, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 89) (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 89 p 1)

Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev welcomed Julio Anguita, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, at Sofia Airport on 7 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 89 p 6)

Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev saw off Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, at Sofia Airport on 16 August. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Aug 89)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and chairman of the State Council, reeived in Varna on 7 August Academician Georgiy Arbatov of the USSR. (Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 7 Aug 89)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, saw off at Sofia Airport on 14 August Julio Anguita, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 89) On 17 August Balev visited Blagoevgrad, where he met with members of the oblast party leadership. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Aug 89)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a concert in Varna on 11 August in honor of the officers and crew of a group of Soviet Navy vessels making a friendly visit. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Aug 89) In Varna on 13 August he attended a festive meeting to mark Bulgarian Navy Day. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Aug 89 pp 1, 3) In Sofia on 15 August Dzhurov received a group of Italian military inspectors visiting Bulgaria. (Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 15 Aug 89)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received in Sofia on 16 August 'Abdullah Muhammad al-Wahabi, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic that is being opened in Sofia. (Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 16 Aug 89)

Dimitur Stoyanov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, made a speech at a Komsomol Central Committee plenum in Sofia on 4 August. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Aug 89)

Petko Danchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in Sofia on 9 August with Prof Aleksey Yeliseyev, a Soviet academic. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Aug 89) Sofia on 14 August he presented a Bulgarian award in Sofia to Prof Koychiro Tsunewaki of Japan. (Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 14 Aug 89)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a Congolese National Day reception in Sofia on 15 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 89 p 6)

21 Aug Demonstration Attracts Foreign Interest

Polish Detainees Released

LD2308192489 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 23 Aug 89

[By PAP Correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, Aug 23—In tune with today's decision by the Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Socialist Republic, three Poles detained here on Monday were released today after being admonished to promptly leave Czechoslovak territory. Their paying a several-hundred crowns fine remains an open issue.

Released were two boys, aged 17, staying in Prague with a package tour and a 21-year old student, who were pronounced guilty of disturbing public order here on Sunday, Aug 21st.

All three are under protection of Polish consular authorities.

Hungarians' Arrest Protested

LD2308212189 Prague Television Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] A tiny group of young people decided to protest in front of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest against the arrest of Hungarian citizens in Prague who were arrested by Czechsolovak organs for disrupting public order and participating in the unpermitted demonstration and rightly so.

Solidarity is a good thing but for many of these people, as they admitted themselves, it is not anymore just solidarity with rowdies at Wenceslas Square what matters—but a protest against communism and socialism in general.

It is shown also by characteristics of the organization of which they are representatives: The right-wing democratic union of youth FIDESZ, or the Hungarian Radical Party, which is of ultra right-wing orientation, and the programs of which do not often find understanding not even among the Hungarian population. These representatives, contrary to the valid norm of international law were attacking Czechoslovakia and were not prepared to take into account the fact that we want to have order at home.

Foreign Envoys Summoned

LD2308192289 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Prague Aug 23 (CTK)—Representatives of the Embassies of Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Hungary were summoned here Wednesday to the consular section of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Czechoslovak side voiced a protest against participation of citizens from the above countries in an unpermitted demonstration here on August 21, 1989.

The citizens abused their visit to Czechoslovakia for activities incompatible with the development of contacts among people set by the Vienna follow-up meeting final document. Their direct involvement in the unpermitted demonstration does not help promote understanding and better atmosphere in relations between the participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Czechoslovak side pointed out that the Czechoslovak security corps acted in harmony with the Czechoslovak laws. The arrested foreigners violated the law the observance of which is required in any sovereign state. The Czechoslovak side stressed that these cases are being investigated in accordance with the Czechoslovak legal code and adopted international agreements.

Commentary Views Foreign Interest

LD2408094189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] RUDE PRAVO and [Bratislava—FBIS] PRAVDA publish a commentary in which Jaroslav Kojzar analyzes the way in which one could explain foreign interest in this year's 21st anniversary of the August events and the situation in our country. It recalls the fact that the anniversary of the August events has never attracted so much attention abroad as it has this year. It is no wonder that foreign circles displayed increased attention. They have waged psychological warfare against the socialist countries using their description, so to speak. Some extremists from the ranks of Polish Solidarity also got involved in the international provocation campaign this time. Solidarity not only organized several demonstrations near our border, but also sent a fairly large group to Prague. A similar group was organized by the Hungarian youth organization, FIDESZ, whose political program seeks to pull out Hungary from CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

At the end of last week and the beginning of this week, Jaroslav Kojzar's commentary in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA continues, a number of Western media, hand in hand with Polish and Hungarian newspapers, tried to escalate the atmosphere of tension in Czechoslovakia. There were also attempts to arouse fear by giving descriptions of Prague and other Czechoslovak cities as war camps. On Sunday [20 August], however, there was complete calm. Yet, according to the prophecies of the foreign press and the intentions of dissidents, thousands of people should have been marching in Wenceslas Square that Sunday. However, Wenceslas Square was full of pedestrians interested in monuments, ice cream, and souvenirs. But as foreign sources reported, the calm was only superficial. According to a Hungarian editor's report, organizers from the ranks of Czechoslovak dissidents had secret meetings with foreign delegations on Charles Bridge and at U Fleku restaurant where they passed on further instructions for the actions planned for 21 August. Monday, too, began normally. In the evening however, there was an attempt to disturb the peace in the center of Prague. At last there was something to write about, although it was far from the previously planned

scenario. True, there was no mass demonstration, but their imagination had wings, judging by the attempts to exaggerate the number of participants.

How can we explain this foreign interest in events in our country, asks Jaroslav Kojazr in his commentary. We are a stabilized state which gradually solves its problems without crises and upheavals. We do not want to and we will not follow the path of doing away with socialist values and tolerating interference in social security. We have learned our lessons—Munich and the treason by our allies at that time, and also the lesson of 1968. We have drawn the only possible conclusion for our future. It is the socialist path of development and alliance with the USSR, within the family of the socialist countries. Hence such interest in Czechoslovakia, hence the attempt to disturb our development, to slow it down or reverse it, to lead the country away from a constructive program, from order to chaos, from the development of socialism to its dismantling, Jaroslav Kojzar concludes his commentary in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA.

IZVESTIYA Article on 21 Aug 68 Reported

AU2308114389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 89 p 6

[CTK Moscow dispatch: "The Cold War Was at Its Peak; IZVESTIYA on the Events of August 1968"]

[Text] Moscow—The Saturday [19 August] issue of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA writes on events in Prague in the days of August 1968. It publishes interviews with direct participants in those events—a Soviet politician, a military commander, and an ordinary soldier.

The causes which led to the decision to send troops to Czechoslovakia can scarcely be understood when the circumstances of that period of history are not considered, said Kirill Mazurov, who was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at that time. In his interview for the newspaper, Kirill Mazurov—who was in charge of Soviet military and civilian personnel in Prague, appearing under the name of "General Trofimov"—points out, among other things, that the cold war was at its peak then and that the West, in its endeavor to break up the socialist community, staked everything on the Czechoslovak card.

"In that difficult and complicated international situation, our only wish was to rally our forces, prevent war, and stand up to all such endeavors," Kirill Mazurov said. Asked whether even today he would agree to being put in charge of such an operation, he replied: "No, under no circumstances. But in the concrete situation of August 1968 I acted in accordance with my convictions and, if such a situation were to be repeated today, I would behave in the same way."

In his reply to a question concerning his current assessment of the events of those days, Ivan Pavlovskiy, then a USSR deputy minister of defense who commanded the allied troops which entered Czechoslovakia said: "When we consider the question in the light of the military-political situation which actually existed at that time? I have my convictions. My views do not change."

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 August on page 4 carries a 300-word CTK report on the IZVESTIYA article. The PRAVDA version is identical with the RUDE PRAVO version, but it adds the following sentence: "In conclusion IZVESTIYA stresses that the assessment of Czechoslovak history is the exclusive right of the peoples of the CSSR."]

Press Wrap-up of 21 Aug Anniversary Coverage

AU2308143489

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 and 22 August publish the following items related to the anniversary of the August 1968 events in Czechoslovakia.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 August on page 6, under the headline "The Cold War Was at its Peak," carries a 300-word CTK report on a Moscow IZVESTIYA article on the Prague events of 21 August 1968. On the same page, RUDE PRAVO carries a 1,100-word CTK round-up of other communist press articles on the anniversary. The round-up includes a 100-word CTK Sofia dispatch, which reports that the Bulgarian press "has acquainted" its readers with official Czechoslovak standpoints on the Polish Sejm and Hungarian party leadership statements on the events of August 1968. It also includes a brief summary of a JUNGE WELT article reaffirming the "correctness of the measures" taken in August 68; a report on a BAUERN ECHO article praising the "internationalist assistance" for having "secured stability" at the NATO-Warsaw Pact divide; a report on a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary of 19 August, which criticized Solidarity for "interfering" in Czechoslovakia's affairs; and a report on an UNSERE ZEIT (organ of the German Communist Party) commentary of 19 August, which argued that the "entry" of Warsaw Pact troops "thwarted the efforts of imperialism and internal counterrevolution to tear the CSSR out of the socialist community" and thereby prevented the military equilibrium from being upset. The West German communist paper is also quoted as having written that "for many Czechoslovaks, 21 August was and remains a trauma."

On the same day, on page 7, RUDE PRAVO carries a 500-word Vojtech Vesely Budapest dispatch on Hungarian National Day celebrations, which notes that Prime Minister Nemeth "condemned" Hungarian participation in the "military intervention in Czechoslovakia" in 1968 and demanded "institutional guarantees" within the Warsaw Pact alliance against the possibility of such an action being repeated.

The IZVESTIYA article, the other communist press articles quoted by RUDE PRAVO, and Nemeth's speech are reported also by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 August on page 4.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 August on page 1 carries a 250-word correspondents' report on demonstrations held in the center of Prague on 21 August. On the same day, on page 2, it carries an 800-word commentary on the Prague "provocations" by Jiri Kohout, entitled "Seen in a Broader Context."

On the same day, on page 7, under the headline "Events Must Be Assessed in the Context of the Period," RUDE PRAVO carries a 180-word CTK Moscow dispatch on USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh's press conference in Moscow on 21 August. Replying to the question of a Hungarian correspondent, the Soviet official reportedly said that the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia "cannot be correctly understood outside the political and international context of the time"; that, in the Soviet opinion, "the analysis of the internal aspects of those events is a matter for the CSSR"; and that "in many respects, the perception of the events of that time and the then international reaction to them resulted from the level of confrontation between the two military-political alliances prevailing at that time." Replying to the question of a NOVOSTI correspondent, Gremitskikh reportedly noted that "as far as the present Soviet approach is concerned, it follows from a number of statements made at the highest level that the USSR clearly rejects the use of force or the threat to use force, particularly military force, both between and within alliances." On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 500-word summary of a RABOTNICHESKO DELO commentary on the anniversary of the 1968 events.

The bureau copy of RUDE PRAVO of 22 August does not contain any statement by Lieutenant-Colonel Josef Dvorak from the Czech Ministry of Interior on the means employed by the police to quash the 21 August demonstrations and on the number of detained persons.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 August on page 2 carries a 200-word CTK report on the demonstrations held in Prague the preceding day. On the same page, it also reprints Jiri Kohout's RUDE PRAVO commentary on the Prague events. On the same day, on page 7, PRAVDA quotes USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Gremitskikh's remarks on Czechoslovakia and carries a 500-word summary of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO article on Czechoslovakia. Both these items are identical with the versions published by RUDE PRAVO the same day.

West German Embassy To Close to Public 23 Aug

LD2208202589 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK)—According to a decision of West German authorities, the West German Embassy in Prague will be closed for the public from Wednesday, August 23, 1989.

The reason is the presence of some GDR citizens in the West German Embassy in Prague.

Foreign Ministry, FRG Envoy Talk

LD2308195389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] In connection with the closure of the West German Embassy in Prague to direct contact with citizens, its ambassador, Hermann Huber, had talks today at the Federal Foreign Ministry. Both sides gave an all-round assessment to the fulfillment of roles of the West German representation in Czechoslovakia in the spirit of Vienna conventions on diplomatic and consular contacts of 1961 and 1963. They agreed that the FRG Embassy in Prague will continue to grant visas to our citizens until further notice through travel agencies such as the Czechoslovak Travel Office CEDOK, REKREA, and other agencies. Visas by mail can be granted without changes. Applications for visas handed over to the embassy by yesterday will be processed and will be handed over to applicants at the FRG Embassy in Prague.

Experts Test Movement-Monitoring Devices

AU2208123489 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Aug 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Scientific Monitoring of the Movement of Military Hardware; Contribution To Strengthening Trust"]

[Text] Mimon—One of the prerequisites for strengthening trust among states with different social systems is, among other things, the establishment of methods to monitor the movement and the volume of conventional military hardware.

Experiments that have begun not far from Mimon in northern Bohemia are designed to contribute to verifying the scientific manner of monitoring the movement of combat technology. Within the Pugwash Movement of Scientists for Peace, Czechoslovak scientists from the Research Institute for Questions of Peace and Disarmament of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Geology and Geotechnics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and the work site of the scientific research base of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] have joined their forces with experts from Ruhr University in the FRG to conduct scientific experiments. With the help of special detectors and acoustic and seismic signals, they are studying the possibilities of detecting the movement of combat technology in a certain area. The research carried out in the CSSR is the first example of cooperation between scientists from countries with different social systems in that region. Its importance is underscored by the fact that they are the first and, thus far, the only ones, who have responded to the appeal of scientists from the FRG to proceed jointly. The research has met with the understanding of representatives of the CSLA command, who arranged the necessary technological equipment. Even though what is involved is an exclusively scientific experiment, which is

to test the technical potential of sensors and measuring apparatus, it also is of considerable political importance. Scientific methods of detecting the movement of conventional combat technology can contribute to strengthening trust among states with different social systems and creating prerequisites for speeding up the Vienna talks on the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe.

Husak Receives U.S. Envoy Temple-Black

LD2308201589 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has received Shirley Temple-Black, the new United States ambassadress to Czechoslovakia, in connection with her presenting her credentials. Both representatives considered the development of bilateral relations and expressed interest in improving and further developing these relations in political, economic, and other areas.

PRC Energy Minister Huang Arrives for Talks

Jakes Receives Huang

LD2308184389 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Prague Aug 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here Wednesday visiting Chinese Minister of Energy Resources Huang Yicheng, head of a Chinese delegation to the 5th session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation.

Milos Jakes underlined the significance of the acquired normalization of relations between the two Communist Parties for the development of cooperation, strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding which are important prerequisites for a solution to the questions of deepening trade and economic cooperation. He acquainted the Chinese guest with the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, preparations for the 18th party congress, the process of restructuring and democratization, and the principles of economic reforms.

The Chinese minister briefed the Czechoslovak party leader on political and economic development in China, and the principles of the current building of socialism in his country. China will continue to carry out reforms and the policy of openness to the world, he said, adding that the present session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese commission will contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation was received here Wednesday by Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jiri Nemec.

The two sides discussed current trade contacts between the two countries and possibilities of their further extension through closer technical cooperation.

Adamec Receives Energy Minister

LD2208190189 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Prague Aug 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec received here Tuesday visiting Chinese Minister of Energy Resources Huang Yicheng. The Czechoslovak representative stated that relations between the two countries have been developing favourably in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological spheres.

Czechoslovakia is interested in their further development which has very good foundations in the past and the present. The Czechoslovak premier further informed the Chinese guest of the situation in Czechoslovakia and the efforts of Czechoslovak society at political and economic reforms.

Huang Yicheng acquainted the Czechoslovak premier with the political and economic development in China, the achievements and problems and the ways of their solution. He confirmed good results of economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia and pointed to existing reserves which would make it possible to increase the current trade turnover.

Cooperation Talks Begin

AU2408110189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)—The fifth session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Prague on Tuesday [22 August]. The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is headed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and the Chinese delegation is headed by Huang Yicheng, minister of energy resources. The results achieved since the latest session of the commission held in October of last year in Beijing were assessed. It was noted that this year the volume of imports and exports, compared with the protocol for 1988, has risen by 8.6 percent. After the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is the PRC's second largest trading partner from among the socialist countries. The cooperation between the two countries concentrates on power engineering equipment, equipment for strip mining, machine tools, and the chemical, light, and food industries. The cooperation in the consumer goods industry has been enjoying a particular upsurge. The cooperation in science and technology concentrates on 30 specific disciplines. The commission noted that the implementation of these tasks has a good standard. It also expressed appreciation for the cooperation between CSSR and PRC planning bodies to date.

Mohorita, Hungarian Youth Group Chairman Meet

AU2208133289 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 Aug 89 pp 1, 5

["Extract" from interview with Vasil Mohorita, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, and I. Nagy, chairman of the Democratic Union of Hungarian Youth, by Ivan Drabek, "carried in Bratislava SMENA of 17 August": "More Than an Exchange of Calling Cards"—in Bratislava on 16 August]

[Text] [Drabek] The time you spent at the negotiating table testifies to the fact that this was something more than a mere introductory meeting.

[V. Mohorita] Of course, we did not meet only to exchange calling cards. Besides an exchange of experiences from the work of our organizations and information about the social and political processes which are taking place in both countries, we sought possibilities for developing cooperation between the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] and the Democratic Union of Hungarian Youth [DEMISZ].

[I. Nagy] Our organization evolved at the end of April and took up the position which had been filled by the Communist Youth Union (KISZ). This monopolistic union disbanded itself at its 12th congress which then smoothly switched over to being the constituent conference of DEMISZ. This is a federation of 47 autonomous youth organizations. It is an organization constructed strictly from below, we have not adopted the principle of democratic centralism from KISZ. Another important difference is that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party does not guide our work.

[Drabek] Articles have appeared in the Hungarian press which say that your organization has no capacity for action and is marking time.

[I. Nagy] Of course, it is difficult to coordinate independent organizations. Until I return from Bratislava I cannot, for example, on the basis of our agreement, charge organizations in the border region with fostering closer contacts with their partner organizations in the CSSR. I attribute DEMISZ' initial slimming down first and foremost to complicated organizational issues which we had to resolve in the first phase.

[Drabek] Do difficulties in mutual cooperation not arise as a result of the different organizational structure of the SSM and DEMISZ and the different social situation in the CSSR and Hungary?

[V. Mohorita] The organizational structure of the SSM and DEMISZ is completely different. However, if we strive for the decentralization of union work I do not see any greater barriers in the expansion of cooperation, particularly at a local level. Although neither side is prepared to automatically adopt something from the other, our discussion on how best to represent the interests of the young generation in our own countries was remarkably stimulating.

[I. Nagy] The significance of a regular dialogue between youth organizations under the conditions of the dynamic changes which are taking place in central and Eastern Europe, in my opinion, has even increased. We would like to stimulate cooperation between our and your ecological movements. We would also like to cooperate in representing the interests of the national minorities, of course, without any kind of interference in the internal affairs of the other state.

Leaders Attend Romanian Ambassador's Reception

LD2208163889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Georghu Homostean, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today to mark the 45th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist rule. It was attended by Comrades Milos Jakes, Ladislav Adamec, Jan Fojtik, Ivan Knotek, Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, and Vasil Mohorita, and by other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

Daily Examines Romania's Economic Problems

AU2308190089 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Aug 89 p 2

["jaga"-signed article: "After the Debt Has Been Paid"]

[Text] Four months ago, Romania officially announced that it had paid its foreign debt totaling $21 billion, of which the interest was $7 billion. In this connection, Romania's highest representative, Nicolae Ceausescu, declared that thanks to having paid off all its debts, his country has become both economically and politically totally independent, and in the future will no longer accept any loans.

The gradual pay-off of the foreign debt, which began at the beginning of the 1980's, was made possible by pushing exports and by steadily increasing the volume of trade and its surplus vis-a-vis the West. Foreign trade, which hardly reached $300 million in 1981, was 6-fold higher the following year, and 8-fold higher the subsequent year. In 1984, the trade turnover rose by $3.1 billion, and last year by a record $4.1 billion. Among the predominant export items: construction and road construction machinery, meat, minerals, and metallurgical and chemical products. Now, Romania has the opportunity to make use of its foreign exchange to resolve its considerable acute economic problems. After all, the effort alone for "economic independence" had to affect, and has affected, the people's standard of living and their basic needs.

This, too, is the reason why in Romania today there predominates the question of the direction the country's economy. A concrete answer to this does not yet exist. The

question will apparently be answered by the upcoming 16th [as published] Congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], which will be held on 20-25 November in Bucharest. However, one can already get a certain idea, based on Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and on published documents and the Congress' theses. Expanded modernization of the national economy and its rapid development is generally expected. For example, in the next 5-year plan, industrial production is to rise 30-40 percent, and agricultural production by 30-35 percent. However, the existing high volume of accumulation, which exceeds 30 percent, is to be maintained.

Many consider these plans unrealistic. In particular, they point out that the planned tasks in agriculture are not being implemented and the published figures are frequently at variance. Experts also note the fact that agricultural data, which are normally published throughout the world, are published in Romania after a great lapse of time. Nevertheless, last year, officially, a total of 32.6 million tonnes of grain were harvested. On the other hand, difficulties with supplying the market with foodstuffs persist and in general the rationing system introduced in the fall of 1981 is still in force.

It also is not quite clear how the disproportionally costly resources of, and investments in, industrial and construction projects, which were approved in the past, will affect the next 5-year plan; the same is true of the chronic shortcomings in the mining, oil, and chemical industries, and, above all, in power engineering, which, in their consequence, lead to strict economizing measures, to measures which, willy nilly, negatively affect the broadest strata of the population.

The current 5-year plan (1986-90), which is to secure Romania's transition to an medium-developed state, is—on the whole—being fulfilled through considerable effort of the Romanian working people. The June session of the RCP Central Committee noted that the rate of development in the current 5-year plan suffices. Despite that, some party and government representatives have been expressing their dissatisfaction with what has been accomplished to date. Not so long ago, the Soviet PRAVDA—in an article about Romania—wrote that the causes of that situation have to be sought where also the other socialist countries seek the roots of their difficulties—in the aberrations and errors of planning, and in the inflexibility of the economic mechanism.

Zavadil Pays Visit to Miners in Kladno Area

AU2208112889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council Among Miners"]

[Text] Kladno—Comrade Miloslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], paid a visit to miners of the Klement Gottwald Mine of the Kladno Mines concern in Libusin on Thursday [17 August]. He went underground to the worksite of the brigade of socialist labor of the chief foreman Vaclav Uher which, at the depth of 600 meters, extracts coal from a 3-meter seam with modern mining machinery.

M. Zavadil then met with representatives of miners. They spoke, in particular, about the miners preparations for their annual deliberations, production tasks which—compared with the original plan—were reduced this year so that Saturday shifts are no longer necessary, about the enterprise's social policy, the development of care for the working people and their families, and about improving labor safety and health protection.

The miners representatives condemned the conduct of those who want to fan unrest. Also on the agenda of the informal discussion were problems connected with structural changes, the further development of the mining industry, and the possible social impact. In this connection, the URO chairman said that socialism will continue to guarantee the social security of citizens, of all members of society who work honestly. In the discussion there resounded a demand to more resolutely oppose phenomena of parasitism and other negative social phenomena. Moral condemnation alone is not enough; consistent prosecution must follow.

M. Zavadil expressed appreciation for the social importance of miners work. Trade union bodies will see to it that structural changes are consistently linked with social security, with new job opportunities and retraining.

Author Denies Having Signed Opposition Appeal

AU1808160389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 89 p 1

[Statement by Egon Tichay from Prague: "I Have Been Smeared"]

[Text] I have been told by close friends and other people that I, too, supposedly signed "A Few Sentences." Regrettably, my name has also been smeared by the radio stations Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

I declare, as someone who has been offered membership in the World Press Institute in the United States, that I have not signed this appeal and have nothing in common with it. I term the claims about my signature as being impudent.

[signed] Egon Tichay, publicist and lyricist, Prague

'Deliberate Campaign' Against CSSR Condemned

AU1808190189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Aug 89 p 6

[Interview with Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, deputy chairman of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation, by Vit Suchy: "Human Rights in Our Country and in the World"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] During the past year in particular, the question of human rights has been constantly at the center of

interest. Politicians, diplomats, and also representatives of various social organizations and movements are paying attention to it. Our editor, Vit Suchy, discussed some of the reasons for this attention with Zbynek Vokrouhlicky, deputy chairman of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation. [passage omitted]

[Suchy] To the west of our Republic there are those who lecture us. Have you come across these opinions in your committee?

[Vokrouhlicky] Yes. We receive many letters from various countries, both from individuals and from organizations. They demand more detailed information about one Czechoslovak citizen or another who has been sentenced in accordance with our valid laws and who is represented in the West as being a so-called political prisoner. Some people demand that we press for a suspension of the sentence. At the same time, they argue that such a sentence is at variance with, for example, the Vienna document. I must say unequivocally that laws apply to everyone everywhere in the world. Thus, everywhere in the world violation of the law leads to punishment. Otherwise there would be anarchy and not a state governed according to the rule of law. Because our committee operates strictly within the framework of the Czechoslovak Penal Code it cannot advocate the release of persons who have been properly tried and convicted in accordance with the law. Based on the experience that I have, I can say responsibly that recently there has been a deliberate and organized campaign against the CSSR which has the aim of discrediting the socialist system in our country. At the same time, the letters and the lessons that are a part of it mostly come from countries whose representatives are bashfully silent about how the adopted pledges are being fulfilled or are not being fulfilled in their country. For example, so far the United States has not ratified even one of the above-mentioned fundamental pacts. [passage omitted]

Official Denies Charge of 'Covert Censorship'

AU2308110689 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Aug 89 pp 1, 5

["ZN" report on interview with Dr Jan Hysky, director of the second department of the Federal Press and Information Bureau: "What's With Censorship?"]

[Excerpts] On 3 August I heard a statement by Mrs J. Siklova in the "Voices and Responses" program on Radio Free Europe in which she demanded that "Czechoslovak television and radio broadcast programs in which opposing views are aired other than those which the Federal Press and Information Bureau wants to hear and which are approved beforehand by its staff"—writes our reader O. Rousek from the Most region; he continues with the question: Is is true that this bureau represents an organ of censorship and makes decisions about the work and contents of the mass media? In order to be able to answer this question more broadly, we asked Dr Jan Hysky, director of the second department of the Federal Press and Information Bureau, for an interview.

[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY] Comrade Director, you have read the letter from our reader. What is your response?

[Hysky] What am I to say in response to this and other similar unjust allegations, requests, and erroneous views? At our central organ of state administration I work in a section which deals with the reporting and publicizing activity of the mass media. Unlike the irresponsible opinions and demands which falsify our legal revision of the activity of the mass media, and which attempt to legalize the publications of the so-called independent structures with the aim of gaining space for open attacks on socialism, our mission is completely different. We are concerned about protecting society and citizens from an abuse of the constitutional freedom of speech and the press, and we are also concerned about the leaking of information which is subject to state, economic, and official secrecy, or which will damage the interests of our state abroad. All of this is carried out under consistent adherence to law no 84/1968 in which it is unequivocally stated that censorship is not permissible in our country. Only the publisher, along with the appropriate editor in chief, are responsible for the contents of a given publication or broadcast. I reject the accusation of so-called covert censorship because, on the contrary, we pay heed to the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech and the press in the contemporary practice of our mass media.

[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY] Could you briefly outline the contents of the work of your department?

[Hysky] The atmosphere of the free flow of public information, which is in our interest and in the interest of the Communist Party and its organs, has opened up new possibilities for journalistic work. It is possible and necessary to write about practically everything which is associated with social and economic development in our country, but to do so truthfully and objectively from a socialist position. Therefore, we warn the publisher and leading editorial workers, for example, when inaccurate or falsified information appears in mass media prepared by them, when unconfirmed facts are established, or when the censure and denunciation of people, and unjustified criticism of them are involved. In harmony with the press law, of which a new version is under preparation as a consequence of social changes, we also make sure that as a result of public interest the obligation of the publisher and appropriate editorial boards is adhered to in publishing the point of view of state organs, scientific and cultural institutions, or economic and

social organizations on socially important and beneficial proposals, recommendations, or suggestions, and also on serious social criticism published in the mass media. Similarly, it is our duty to warn publishers and editorial boards of the necessity of publishing corrections to incorrect information which affect a citizen's integrity or the good name of an organization." [passage omitted]

[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY] During the restructuring of the life of society the number of complicated tasks facing television, press, and radio have increased. Do you think that they are being fulfilled?

[Hysky] I can confirm from my own knowledge and experience that the mass media in our country—despite the criticism which is sometimes justly directed at them—are developing their activity as a medium of dialogue with citizens. More and more they are being implemented as a platform of socialist pluralism of views and the joint creator of public opinion, but also as an instrument of criticism and social control, a means of correcting shortcomings. [passage omitted]

Ministry Proposes Multiple Visas for Journalists

LD1808213589 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 18 Aug 89

["Statement of Foreign Ministry on Visas for Journalists"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Aug 18 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry these days submits to embassys of the signatory countries of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe a proposal to grant multiple permanent visas for one year to all foreign journalists accredited to Czechoslovakia for a longer period regardless of whether their place of residence is in Czechoslovakia or abroad.

The realization of this proposal will depend on a reciprocal action in relation to Czechoslovak journalists. All the diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia will receive this proposal in the nearest future.

The proposal has already been presented by the Czechoslovak delegation at the information forum in London.

ADN Examines Hitler's 1939 Nonagression Pact

LD2308171289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The nonagression pact between Hitler's Germany and the Soviet Union, which was signed 50 years ago today, must also from today's perspective be seen as part of the dispute with Fascism. It left its mark on a particular period of this struggle. "In the last analysis it helped to create the conditions for the victory of the Soviet Union and her allies in the anti-Hitler coalition."

Professor Dr Heinz Kuehnrich from the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee reached this conclusion in an interview that the "JUNGE WELT" published on Wednesday under the heading "Soviet Foreign Policy Against Fascist Aggression 23 August 1939."

The concluding of this pact between such diametrically opposed states as the socialist Soviet Union and fascist Germany caused a stir because, in particular, it took place a few days before World War II was unleashed, the professor remarked. "This temporal proximity to the beginning of the war has since been consciously used as a trick for maintaining that—or is the reason for the misunderstanding that—the pact was an element that triggered the war. In the last analysis that would mean not only attributing the guilt for the war to Hitler Germany, but also accusing the Soviet Union of this, which would be turning the facts upside down."

On the subject of the secret additional protocol, which was for a long time controversial but the existence of which is now no longer in doubt, the professor remarked: "This agreement fixed a line, which the fascist troops were not to cross in the case of a war. That took into account the security requirements of the USSR under extraordinary foreign policy conditions, ie. war, which was imminent. The USSR border was pushed further westward. The Soviet Union had won territory for its defense."

"Both parts of the pact, the mutual nonaggression commitment and the additional agreement, Prof Kuehnrich added," came into being under unusual conditions and can only be understood if the history prior to these events is known. For the Soviet Union it was a matter of—however one may today evaluate the individual tactical steps, even from the standpoint of international law and the Leninist principles of foreign policy—the defense of the Soviet Union, including by diplomatic means; it was a matter of exploiting the contradictions between imperialist states, of preventing the formation of a common front by imperialist states against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union wanted peace. Hitler wanted war. That is why all attempts at drawing a parallel between Hitler and Stalin, which is what is happening in bourgeois media, are nonsensical."

Travel Restrictions To Curb Refugee Flow

AU2408110289 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 24 Aug 89 p 1

[Werner Kahl report: "Hungary Is Considered a Western Country by the GDR"]

[Text] The GDR leadership plans to treat Hungary as a Western country in the future to curb the flow of refugees. Applications for trips for purposes other than official or sociopolitical are already being processed in a restrictive manner, diplomatic circles in East Berlin reported, referring to a corresponding confidential regulation. According to unconfirmed reports, 1 September is being cited as the date for the coming into effect of the travel restrictions.

During the past few days, complaints about the annulment of previously granted permits have been increasing. Talks held by the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany also focused on the problem of how to prevent GDR citizens from trying to cross the border into Hungary in order to reach the West when traveling by plane to Bulgaria and Romania. Following the renewed mass escape of about 500 citizens from the other part of Germany, another 300 arrived at the FRG Embassy in Vienna in the early morning. East Berlin has meanwhile asserted a claim on all passenger cars that the Germans from the GDR left behind in Hungary.

According to reports that are on hand in Budapest, the GDR Government is taking into consideration the fact that thousands of GDR citizens currently vacationing in Hungary will not return to their home country. Whereas the Ministry for Inner-German Relations has quoted a likely number of up to 20,000 (10 percent of the GDR citizens currently vacationing in Hungary), diplomatic circles believe that about 10,000 GDR citizens might not return to their home country on 3 September at the end of their vacations. Out of consideration for the GDR, Hungarian authorities downplayed the possible number, stating that in their view 3-4,000 GDR citizens might not return to the GDR. Currently, no indications can be made as to the number of GDR citizens who return from Bulgaria and the Black Sea coast in Romania and plan to escape. GDR citizens who spend their vacations on the Black Sea have to pass through Hungary. The potential refugees are confident that another opportunity for a mass escape to Austria—like the one in the border town of Sopron last weekend [19-20 August]—will arise again.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to telephone GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker to discuss possibilities of finding a solution to the refugee drama as soon as possible. According to reports in Bonn, the date of the personal contact also depends on the process of Honecker's recovery from his operation last week. The minister for inner-German relations, Dorothee Wilms from the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], told QUICK magazine: "We do not invite people to come, but those who knock on our door will be cordially welcomed and receive help."

About 100 GDR citizens are still staying at the FRG Embassy in Budapest; about 70 of them tried to flee to Austria during the past few days. The designated CDU secretary general and deputy chairman of the Bundestag group, Volker Ruehe, departed for a 2-day visit to Hungary yesterday [23 August].

About two dozen refugees arrived at the FRG Embassy in Prague which has been closed, where they are waiting outside the closed door. There are about 140 GDR citizens in the building.

DIE WELT Report Denied

LD2408102489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The rumor spead by the Springer paper DIE WELT, which says travel restrictions concerning Hungary and other states are supposed to come into force in the GDR on 1 September, has no basis whatsoever and is a total invention. Deputy Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dr Denis Ruh told ADN this today. He affirmed that the present practice would remain unchanged on the basis of the valid regulations.

False reports of this kind are part of the campaign of incitement and calumny which certain forces are waging against the GDR. It is directed toward misleading public opinion and poisoning the international climate, the spokesman stated in conclusion.

FRG Media, Police Criticized for Border Event

AU2308120889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Bonn Offers No Comment on Serious Provocation at GDR State Border"]

[Text] Bonn—The serious provocation at the GDR state border in Wahlhausen, which unheedingly threatened the lives of villagers, has so far attracted little attention on the part of FRG politicians and FRG media. The newspapers are concealing the news on the crime despite the fact that the details of the criminal act are already well known: The perpetrators went by car to the Werra, the river forming the border, from where they shot across the river at the GDR community of Wahlhausen for about 1 and ½ hours.

The site of the crime in the community of Ahrenberg, north of Eschwege in Hesse, can be reached only by one access road. There the police or border police could have caught any perpetrator. However, the Federal Border Police and police detectives, who, according to the citizens of Wahlhausen, immediately appear on the site whenever they hear even the faintest noise, pretend that they know nothing. There is no indication as to who the perpetrators are, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote, referring to a remark made by the commander of the Central Command of the Border Police.

Readers' Letters Condemn Border Provocation

AU2308143589

[Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22 August on page 2 under the headline "Working People Condemn Border Provocation at Wahlhausen" carries 20 readers letters (totalling 1,000 words) in reaction to the gun shots fired at the village of Wahlhausen from FRG territory on 17-18 August.

Most of the readers point out that "in a time in which it has become increasingly obvious that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence" such attacks from the FRG are a "great provocation." Marianne Heimlich from the Berlin Mechanization VEB, writes for example: "I very strongly condemn the incident at the state border near Wahlhausen, where shots were directly fired at GDR territory, thus threatening the lives of a number of our compatriots."

Youth Affairs Head Meets Hungarian Counterpart

Officials Discuss Youth Program

LD2208220989 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Today in Berlin the head of the Youth Affairs Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Gerd Schulz, and the minister in the CSSR government, Marian Calfa, discussed the realization of the Youth Program. They praised activities by means of which young people and youth collectives in both countries have begun to imbue the treaty with life. Both sides agreed that the socialist youth associations, the competent state authorities and other social organizations need to take further measures if the agreement is to take shape with the degree of quality that had been agreed. Marian Calfa also had a meeting with the director of the Office of Youth Affairs in the Council of Ministers, Hans Sattler. The meeting centered on concrete measures for implementing the Youth Program by 1990.

Calfa, Premier Stoph Talk

LD2308200889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The youth program between the GDR and the CSSR is making a particular contribution to further consolidating the friendship between both countries, to educating the young generation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and to deepening the fraternal links between the peoples of both countries. This was stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the CSSR Minister Marian Calfa on Wednesday during a talk in Berlin.

Both politicians expressed the agreement of the GDR and the CSSR on the basic questions of the present

struggle for peace and socialism. They underlined the readiness of their countries, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on the dividing line between both world systems, to make their active contribution to securing peace and the continuation of the disarmament process.

The CSSR guest is in the GDR at the invitation of the director of the Office for Youth Questions of the GDR.

Calfa Returns Home

LD2408013889 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin Aug 23 (CTK correspondent)—The agreement between Czechoslovakia and the GDR on cooperation of youth contributes significantly to further deepening of friendship, education of the young generation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the two countries, GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Czechoslovak Government Minister Marian Calfa stressed at their meeting here Wednesday.

The document was signed by the highest party representatives of the two countries last May. It creates a new and concrete framework for meeting the needs and interests of young people in both countries.

Marian Calfa met during his visit to the GDR also with head of the department for the issues of youth of the GDR Hans Sattler at whose invitation the visit took place. The two politicians discussed cooperation between state bodies responsible for the youth policy.

The Czechoslovak minister ended his three-day visit to the GDR today and left for home.

Fischer, Venezuelan Vice Minister Hold Talks

LD2108220889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At a meeting in Berlin on Monday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischr and Venezuela's Vice Foreign Minister Ambassador Dr Horacio Arteaga Acosta, acknowledged the results of the most recent meeting of the presidents of the Central American states in Tela (Honduras). They stressed that the achievement of the treaties, which now exist to bring about a peaceful solution to the situation in the region, requires high political responsibility on the part of all those involved in the conflict.

In this connection, Dr Horacio Arteaga underlined the Venezuelan commitment to a political solution without external interference. He declared himself in favor of a new and fair international economic order, which takes account of the legitimate needs of the developing countries.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Venezuela have undergone positive development to the benefit of both parties. Conditions for further general cultivation of these relations in all spheres are favorable.

Oskar Fischer explained the decisions taken by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in July 1989 in Bucharest, which are intended to further advance the process of arms limitation and disarmament. The Warsaw Pact states expect a constructive answer from NATO.

The two sides noted with satisfaction wide-ranging agreement in their discussions on important international matters.

The guest is staying in Berlin for political consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

Production Accord Signed With Soviet Union

AU2208093789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR-USSR Cooperation in Production of Ceramic Components"]

[Text] Stadtroda—A new generation of antenna fuses designed to provide more efficient protection against, for example, lightning in installations that generate and use electrical energy, is currently being developed in a German-Soviet cooperation scheme. The partners in this cooperation are the Hermsdorf Ceramic Works Combine, the Leningrad Varistor Cooperative, and two more enterprises from the city on the Neva. The heart of such components consists of ceramic discs, whose material—a mixture of extremely pure metallic oxides—guarantees a considerable increase in the service value.

For now, experts from Hermsdorf have concluded the scientific work on the first of three ranges of discs and have initiated preparatory work on the pilot production. "According to information from the Soviet side, the development of the two other versions is about to be concluded," Peter Dobras, technical director in the Hermsdorf Research and Technology Center, said, adding that the very sophisticated production process is internationally regarded as high technology.

Romanian Ambassador Lauds Bilateral Relations

AU2208133789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Aug p 5

[Unattributed report: "Relations Between Romania and GDR Are Lasting and Fruitful"]

[Text] East Berlin—The resourceful development, which Romania has undergone since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation on 23 August 1944, was outlined by Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and

plenipotentiary to the GDR, in a news conference in Berlin on Friday [18 August]. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Romania has developed from an agricultural country to an industrial-agricultural state in a historically short period of time. The industry, whose value of production has increased 135-fold since 1945, today accounts for 63 percent of the national income, the ambassador stressed. The scale of the agricultural production has shown a 10-fold increase over the same period.

Objectives and guidelines for the further development of the country will be established by the 14th Congress of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party]. The ambassador spoke about the program directive and the theses of the party congress, which were adopted by the RCP Central Committee in its meeting in June and which were submitted for general discussion.

Gheorghe Caranfil said that, in the sphere of foreign affairs, Romania pursues a policy which excludes war and force in international life. As an example of lasting and fruitful intergovernmental relations between states that have cooperated closely in the struggle for socialism and peace, the ambassador mentioned Romania's friendship with the GDR. This applies to all spheres, particularly for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation on the basis of the long-term program until the year 2000. The Romanian cultural days in the GDR in June reflected the friendly solidarity. Like the forthcoming GDR cultural days in Romania, they help ensure that the two peoples become better acquainted with one another.

Medical Cooperation Accord Signed With Romania

AU2108132689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR and Romania Cooperate in Medical Field"]

[Text] East Berlin—Rudolf Mueller, deputy health minister of the GDR, and Dan Georgescu, state secretary in the Romanian Health Ministry, signed a plan on cooperation in the field of health and medical science for the years 1989-1991 in Berlin on Wednesday [16 August]. Thus, the successful cooperation will be continued, and the conditions for an even closer cooperation between medical-scientific institutions of the GDR and Romania will be created. Both sides concentrate on jointly dealing with questions in the field of tumors and metabolic diseases, hygiene, occupational health, and healthy diets.

Economic Cooperation Discussed With PRC Group

AU2308101789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Cooperation With PRC Discussed"]

[Text] East Berlin—A delegation of the Science and Technology Commission of the municipality of Beijing, headed by Vice Chairman Wang Shixiong [name as published], concluded a 1-week visit to the GDR in Berlin on Monday [21 August]. At the end of its visit, the delegation was received by Klaus Herrmann, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology and chairman of the GDR section of the Standing Committee for GDR-PRC Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The two sides discussed the possibilities of further using the technological potential of the GDR for cooperation and linking trade on a wide scale with industrial cooperation, the supply of know-how from the GDR, and training in the field of production technology. Moreover, they exchanged experiences in the field of management and planning of science and technology in the two countries.

During its stay, the PRC delegation also conducted consultations on extending scientific-technological cooperation in the sectors of electrical engineering and electronics, machine construction, agricultural and foodstuffs management, as well as in the fields of city planning, city development, and city technology. The delegation had the opportunity to familiarize itself with GDR achievements in enterprises and research institutions.

Stoph Receives Visiting Mongolian Official

AU2308112689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Friendly Meeting With Mongolian Official"]

[Text] East Berlin—On Monday [21 August], Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Minister Chubaandorjiyn Molom, chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], who is currently visiting Berlin for an exchange of opinions with the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

In the course of their friendly meeting, Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the tasks that have resulted from the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee for further preparing the 12th SED Congress. He stated that the many and diverse initiatives on the occasion of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the GDR convincingly prove the working people's determination to support the course of the party and government, to do everything they can for the well-being of the people, to further improve their material and cultural life, and for a lasting peace. Moreover, the great achievements for the socialist worker-peasant state are in the interest of every citizen himself.

Chubaandorjiyn Molom outlined the efforts to speed up the economic and social development of his country in implementation of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The partners in the talk concurred in noting that the people's control has proved its worth as an important sphere of socialist democracy in both countries, a sphere in which the people in socialist society make use of their right to have control. They praised the regular exchange of experience concerning the work of the control organs as a valuable part of the friendly relations between the GDR and the MPR.

Minister Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, also participated in the meeting. Ragtschaabasaryn Shamz [spelling as published], MPR ambassador to the GDR, was also present at the talks.

Honecker Sends Birthday Tidings to Deng Xiaoping

AU2308131189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Cordial Greetings to Comrade Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a greetings message to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, on his 85th birthday. "On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the National Defense Council, and on my own behalf, I convey to you our most cordial greetings and congratulations," the message reads. Deng Xiaoping's life and struggle have been inseparably linked to the historic path of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, toward the new age of socialism.

"Together with our greetings to you, I express my firm conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop and be strengthened in the interest of maintaining and consolidating peace. Dear friend Deng Xiaoping, I wish you good health, creative strength, and further successes for the benefit of the Chinese people and of peace," the telegram concludes.

Honecker Greets SWAPO Secretary General

AU2308123989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Birthday Greetings to Secretary General of SWAPO"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, conveyed cordial congratulations and friendly greetings to Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, secretary general of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia on the occasion of his 65th birthday. In his telegram, Honecker states that he is confident that the independence of Namibia, for which Toivo ja Toivo has sacrificed several decades of his life, will now become a reality. "Please accept our best wishes for your health and for further great successes for the well-being of Namibia and its struggling people," the greetings message concludes.

SWAPO President Arrives for Working Visit

AU2208111089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "SWAPO President Arrives in GDR for Working Visit"]

[Text] East Berlin—Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, arrived in the GDR for a working visit on Friday [18 August]. He was cordially received at the airport by Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and director of the International Relations Department. Also present at the airport was Shikwetepo Haindongo, SWAPO representative to the GDR.

Ideologue: Socialism Justifies GDR Existence

AU2308135889 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Karl-Wilhelm Fricke report]

[Text] The more the GDR drifts into a political crisis, the more difficult it is for the rulers to justify their policy. It is becoming increasingly problematic for them to refuse to listen to the call for internal change, and to reject the demand for the democratization of socialism in the GDR's colors, in particular under the impression of political renewal which has caught up Poland and Hungary, as well as the Soviet Union.

Professor Otto Reinhold, Central Committee member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences in East Berlin, who is a really competent ideologue of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], has supplied an almost classical example in this respect in his recent GDR radio essay. Of course, he does not address the GDR's internal opposition, even though he probably means it, but he takes issue with the imperialist adversaries, as he says; however, he brings the current discussion to a point:

[Begin Reinhold recording] The crucial issue particularly is what could be called the GDR's socialist identity. Regarding this issue, there is obviously a fundamental difference between the GDR and other socialist countries. They all existed as states of a capitalist or semi-feudal order prior to their socialist restructuring. Therefore, their statehood was not primarily dependent on

their social system. This was different with the GDR. It is only conceivable as an anti-fascist and socialist state, as a socialist alternative to the FRG. What right to exist should a capitalist GDR have side by side with a capitalist Federal Republic? Naturally, none. [end recording]

Reinhold reduces the alternative to the GDR in its present existence to the idea of a capitalist GDR—and this is his dialectic—without admitting that this alternative is based on ideological conditions which proved to be obsolete and historically out of date long ago, given the changes in Poland, Hungary, and the Soviet Union, without these countries having given up their socialist quality. However, at any rate he has realized where the causes of the crisis lie in the SED state, a crisis which is expressed by the current wave of refugees and would-be emigres.

Reinhold says verbatim:

[Begin Reinhold recording] The further shaping of the developed socialist society of the GDR takes place at the end of this century in a rapidly changing world. In this world, our country is not an island but is increasingly being influenced by these international developments, while on the other hand, our internal development exerts an influence on these changes. [end recording]

Reinhold also admitted this:

[Begin Reinhold recording] It is a fact that our socialist country's political stability must be guaranteed and ensured under these changed conditions in the next decade. In this way, every GDR citizen's political attitude will gain new importance. [end recording]

This is precisely the GDR's dilemma. As long as it denies the GDR people the right of self-determination, it will not be able to change their political attitude in a positive sense. However, if it grants them the right of self-determination, it must be concerned about its power, and the national problem will also be of more immediate interest.

Reinhold says in this respect:

[Begin Reinhold recording] The hope for social change according to the bourgeois formula, and the new illusory call for a unified Germany are inseparably linked. [end recording]

That is so indeed. The East Berlin professor does not show a way out of the dilemma; however, it remains noteworthy that he broached it at all—more clearly than has ever been done before.

Further Reportage on Citizens Detained by CSSR

3 Hungarians To Be Released

LD2308133489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak authorities will soon release three Hungarian citizens, Istvan Lantos and Pal Huber, colleagues of Newsreel [hungarian television], and Laszlo Pesthy, cameraman of the Black Box opposition video company. This was reported by our correspondent, Evelyn Forro.

There is a good chance for the release of Akos Laszlo Nemeth, Gabor Bodo, Gabor Pataki, and Gergely Kubinyi still today. There is no decision yet in the case of Tamas Deutsch and Gyorgy Kerenyi, who are still in custody for serious violations of public order.

Janos Hanko, temporary charge d'affaires of the Hungarian Embassy in Prague has asked permission from the Czechoslovak authorities to consult with all those who, for the time being, will not be released.

4 More To Be Released

LD2308170489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Here is the latest information on the nine Hungarians who were detained by the CSSR authorities the day before yesterday. Evelyn Forro's report has just arrived:

[Forro] The CSSR authorities are releasing seven Hungarians: Istvan Lantos, Pal Huber, Laszlo Pesthy, Akos Laszlo Nemeth, Gabor Bodo, Habor Pataki, and Gergely Kubinyi. All of them had to pay Kcs 500 for violating public order. Pesthy's penalty was Kcs 300.

They are expected to arrive back home tonight; the plane arrives at 2155 at Ferihegy Airport. A decision will be made later regarding Gyoergy Kerenyi and Tamas Deutsch.

Hunger Strike Continues

LD2308215989 Budapest MTI in English 2100 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)—On the second day of the sit-in being staged by FIDESZ [Federation of Democratic Youth] activists in front of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest, FIDESZ member Tamas Wachsler, himself one of the hunger strikers, confirmed that he would not stop the action until those Hungarians arrested in Prague on Monday had been released. Should he fall ill and have to be taken away by ambulance, another FIDESZ activist will take his place, Mr Wachsler added.

X X X

On Wednesday, representatives of the FIDESZ board presented a letter, addressed to the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, to deputy foreign minister Istvan Oszi, calling for all-out action to promote the release of the Hungarian citizens.

The Foreign Ministry would like to handle the affair through negotiations. FIDESZ board member B. Andras Vagvolgyi told an MTI correspondent that prominent Hungarian intellectuals were organizing a petition. Should Tamas Deutsch and Gyorgy Kerenyi not be set free, the action would assume international dimensions. Mr Deutsch, a FIDESZ representative, and Mr Kerenyi, a representative of Workers' Solidarity, are accused of serious breaches of public order.

TV Staff Protests Treatment

LD2308204389 Budapest MTI in English 1150 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)—A letter has been forwarded by the Prsidium of the Hungarian Television's trade union to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest. The letter protests against the brutal aggression of the Czech authorites in violating the personal rights of Hungarian TV staff, who were prevented from carrying out their duties on Wenceslas Square in Prague on August 21.

A friendship and cooperation of several decades binds the staff of the Hungarian TV with their colleagues of the Czech and Slovak TVs, the letter says, which adds that they rely on the solidarity of their Czechoslovak colleagues for the freedom of the mass media to be asserted everywhere and for the events of August 21 not to be repeated either in Czechoslovakia or in Hungary.

Italians Protest Treatment

AU2208181489 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, Aug 22 (AFP)—Three Hungarian opposition organisations protested Tuesday at the "unlawful" treatment meted out to their delegations by Czechoslovak authorities Monday on the 21st anniversary of the crushing of the Prague Spring.

The opposition organisations strongly criticised the "growing aggression" of the Czechoslovak authorities, and their "arbitrary" behaviour in a joint communique published by the Hungarian MTI agency.

Several members of the opposition FIDESZ youth organisation, the SZDSZ alliance of free democrats and the Solidarity union federation, were beaten up and arrested when Czechoslovak forces cracked down on demonstrators marking the anniversary in central Prague.

Other delegation members were denied entry into the country.

Seven Hungarians were arrested by Czechoslovak authorities, a Foreign Ministry official said here.

There has been no news of the fate of two Hungarian photographers who were reportedly at the demonstration, the official added.

Meanwhile the Italian Government Tuesday announced its "strongest protest" at the Czechoslovak authorities' rough treatment of Italian journalists and cameramen who attended the demonstration.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry summoned Czechoslovakia's representative in Rome, Miroslav Cemus, to protest at the "unjustified arrest of several Italians," and to demand "their immediate release."

"Such behaviour...is absolutely incompatible with Prague's commitments to the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe)" and "contradicts the new climate of confidence and openness which characterises East-West relations," the ministry communique concluded.

Further Reportage on GDR Refugee Problem

2 Groups Stopped by Border Guards

LD2308181489 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Eisenstadt (DPA)—The attempt by two fairly large groups of GDR refugees to illegally cross the Hungarian-Austrian border near the border control point of Sopron-Klingenbach on Wednesday afternoon is said to have failed. This was reported by the Austrian news agency, APA. The Hungarian border guards stopped the refugees. It was noted that shots were heard. The report said that the Hungarians drove the GDR citizens away in trucks.

Given 'Traveling Documents'

LD2408091689 Budapest MTI in English 0824 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI)—As a humane gesture, the Hungarian Government has approved a solution to the affair of GDR citizens staying in the Budapest Embassy of the FRG with the cooperation of the International Red Cross Committee. 101 citizens from the German Democratic Republic left for Austria during the early hours on August 24, equipped with travelling documents issued by the International Red Cross.

The Hungarian authorities commissioned MTI Hungarian News Agency to make it public that this solution has been an exception which cannot provide a basis for reference in similar cases.

Relocated to Budapest Camp

LD2408105489 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 24, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—On Wednesday some 200 East German refugees moved into a Pioneers' Camp set aside for them by the Hungarian authorities at Csilleberc, in Budapest, an official of the Hungarian Red Cross informed MTI. He said it was necessary to provide alternative facilities for the stranded East Germans because the provisional camp operated by the Hungarian Maltese charity organization in Zugliget could only take 600 people, and in the last week numbers had swelled from 180 to 800.

The Red Cross official said the Csilleberc camp could take as many as 1,000 people if needed. GDR citizens who do not wish to return to their country can get three meals a day and accommodation in 4 or 6-bed rooms. Catering in the camp costs 200 forints daily, plus a 90 forint accommodation fee which the Red Cross pays from an emergency fund. However, the West German Red Cross organisation has promised to reimburse its Hungarian counterpart for any costs accrued as a consequence of the East Germans' stay.

Szuros, CDU's Ruehe Discuss Reform, Refugees

LD2308204289 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest (DPA)—Volker Ruehe, general secretary-designate of the Christian Democratic Union, assured Hungarian National Assembly President Matyas Szuros that the Federal Republic is also interested in the success of the attempts at reform in Hungary. Bonn will continue to "assist" the success of the democratization process in Hungary "with effective aid." Ruehe, in his capacity as Christian Democratic Union parliamentary group deputy chairman, has been in Budapest for a 2-day official visit since Wednesday [23 August].

During the course of the visit, Ruehe and the CDU delegation will also meet with the independent Deputy Zoltan Kiraly and Foreign Minister Gyula Horn. The focal point of these talks will probably be the situation of the GDR refugees in Hungary.

Grosz Interviewed on Possible Retirement

AU2408100489 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Aug 89 pp 1,5

[Interview with MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz by Correspondent Gyula Feher: "Personal News Became Public News"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Feher] A lot of people expected to see you at the Margitsziget in Budapest on 20 August. However, you did not participate in this event organized by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] in Budapest. Why did you decide not to participate?

[Grosz] This event was organized by the Budapest party committee. It is true that I was also invited to participate. It is also true that I did not make a definite promise to participate. I was not assigned any official task precisely because of this uncertainty. There are situations when a politician would rather remain a private person. It is barely 1 month since my wife died. In a few lines

published in NEPSZABADSAG, I expressed my thanks for the expressions of condolences from friends, acquaintances, and unknown people, and I can hardly believe that this personal news could become public news. I take this opportunity to apologize to all those people who missed me at the event and I hope that they will understand my failure to participate in a public festivity.

[Feher] It is improper even to mention it: A politician also has the right to mourn. In this respect, I would also like to express my condolences. At the same time, I cannot hide the fact that, answering a question at the Margitsziget event, Central Committee Secretary Pal Ivanyi made a peculiar statement in connection with you. Answering the question whether Karoly Grosz was retiring and founding a new party, Pal Ivanyi said the following: "I cannot imagine that Karoly Grosz would found a new party. He has indeed been playing with the idea of retirement for quite some time and I also heard about this, but I hope he will change his intention." What is your opinion: Why should one hear about your personal affairs from somebody else?

[Grosz] Look, for some time now, it has been possible to ask even the most delicate questions in Hungary, and the most positive forces within the MSZMP did a lot to achieve this. The aforementioned subject cannot be called such a delicate issue. Of course, I myself am not happy when others steal my show and make my personal announcements. However, in this particular situation, I do not harbor any resentment against anyone. One who has already participated in political forums where one is confronted with an endless flow of extremely tough questions should not bother about such a slip of the tongue.

[Feher] In other words, was Pal Ivanyi speaking the truth? You would have answered in the same way if they had asked you?

[Grosz] I would have answered as follows: It is my party's job to decide my fate. I have devoted all my life to the movement and I would not like to be separated from the movement, but even if I myself wanted to retire, the MSZMP would have to decide on that too.

[Feher] Why do you want to leave the political arena?

[Grosz] Many people believe that the power struggle within the party is the main cause of our current problems. I insist on saying that we have debates on many details. There is too much uncertainty: Will the party have a Central Committee or not? Will the party have a Presidium or not? Perhaps the new Presidium will have more members. Should there be a vice-chairman or not? I would not like to see a power struggle because neither the party nor the country would benefit from such a power struggle.

[Feher] The party program informs us about the future as outlined by the MSZMP. What is your opinion about this program?

[Grosz] This document has changed a lot, and for the better. However, on certain issues, it should be more specific and it should also be more closely adapted to specific Hungarian conditions. In this respect, a debate on the draft program could also be very helpful.

[Feher] Based on our hopes, we are planning a nice future for ourselves, or perhaps for our descendants, if our current problems leave us enough strength for this. About 1 million people were recently on strike at the appeal of the trade unions. In his speech in Cegled, Premier Miklos Nemeth strongly criticized this step. One day latter, a NEPSZAVA editorial strongly criticized the premier. What is your opinion about all this?

[Grosz] I am convinced that the trade unions made a wrong choice in both the timing and the subject of this strike. It is nothing new when I say that a strike is a very dangerous weapon, and one should consider very carefully before deciding on such a step. If I start from the premise that the strike was triggered by the increase in the price of meat products—which made up only 0.1 percent in the overall consumer price increases—I would refrain from qualifying this step taken by the trade unions. However, this is only one side of the matter. We should admit that this 0.1 percent increase only contributed to the strike, and it is perhaps not accidental that the people affected think that they are unable to make their voices heard and that others decide in their place. This is what motivated the strike, and not the 0.1 percent price increase. If this is true, a premier should not call the strike appeal social demagogy, no matter how difficult the government position is. I would say that both the government and the trade unions should ease the tensions between themselves as soon as possible. Great tasks are awaiting solution, and this is inconceivable without a constructive dialogue. Problems cannot be eliminated by lashing out at all sides.

MSZMP Draft Program Manifesto Published

LD1808192689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Tomorrow's NEPSZABADSAG will publish the document "The Lessons of Our Historical Path" and the draft program of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP].

The document dealing with the lessons sums up the historical experiences of the past 4 and ½ decades. The introduction states: The MSZMP realized that it had to radically reevaluate its social role through a lengthy and contradictory process. Regarding 1956, the document says among other things, that the wing of the MSZMP led by Janos Kadar undertook the task of consolidation in the face of the threat of a restoration of the Rakosi-Gero group. Despite its early isolation, the new leadership wanted radical changes. However, terrible human tragedies and contradictions resulted from the historical situation. After 4 November, [1956], Imre Nagy was unwilling to make any concessions; his stand of accepting a martyr's death was exemplary.

Janos Kadar was forced into serious compromises. The leaders of the international communist movement and the domestic conservative groups demanded merciless retaliation, including the execution of Imre Nagy and his comrades. Although after 1956 Janos Kadar himself accepted the multiparty system, he had to accept a monolithic political structure and a centralized, planned economy. What is more, he had to temporarily give up even the reforms prepared after 4 November. In exchange, however, he endeavored, by cautious, gradual, and partial changes, by a change of political style, to implement those things from the 1956 endeavors of the MSZMP which were possible within the sphere of Soviet interventions [BEAVATKOZAS]. The policy of compromises was the only realistic solution.

The MSZMP document states in connection with the May 1988 party conference that it radically transformed the highest leadership and decided in favor of radical change.

The MSZMP draft program states that the foremost goal of the party is the peaceful and gradual transition to democratic socialism. The party wants a collective society in which the free development of individuals and their associations can be realized as an epoch-making process. Our immediate task, the draft program states, is to widen the human, political and social rights of people.

The MSZMP program says that the most important aspect and guarantee of the party's reform efforts is the reforming, restructuring of the party, which should be expressed by changing the party's name as well. The party of the state is to be transformed into a socialist party which competes with the other parties on a constitutional basis.

The party respects the collective international [as heard] will expressed in the elections, but, just as its competitors, it aims at having a decisive influence on the government. The draft program is published in tomorrow's NEPSZABADSAG.

MTI Reports Manifesto

LD1808231789 Budapest MTI in English 2230 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)—"The reform forces of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] that have existed for decades, have gained the upper hand and opened the way for a peaceful transition from state socialism to democratic socialism," says the introductory statement of the HSWP draft manifesto published in the Saturday issue of the Hungarian newspaper "NEPSZABADSAG".

The text, which is about 20 pages long, says, "the main purpose of the HSWP is a peaceful and gradual transition to democratic socialism, to bring about a society of self-governing communities that allows the free development of individuals and their societies."

"Hungary will become a constitutional state based on a multi-party system in which the source of power is the will of the people manifested at free elections.

The HSWP wants to establish a "socialist welfare state," which "has a just social system built on the results of an efficient market economy."

A change of models became necessary because, "the situation in Hungary has become critical owing to state socialism." It is also inevitable, since Hungary should adapt itself to world development in which "science, intellectual achievement and innovation have become the engines of progress."

The change of models necessitates a radical reassessment and transformation of the social and economic system. Therefore, the HSWP dissociates itself from all versions of Stalinism, but, at the same time, feels responsible for the crisis, and consequently considers it its duty to take a part in overcoming it. The HSWP calls for sacrifices, and at the same time provides safeguards that they will not be in vain: "With the establishment of a multi-party system, social control and openness, the party itself has created the institutions for calling it to account to control how it keeps its promises," the document stresses.

The document says the essence of the transition to democratic socialism can be summarized as follows: The establishment of the institutions of a democratic and constitutional state, a balanced distribution of power, in which the main share goes to a parliament controlled by public opinion, the president of the Republic, and the constitutional court, and in which local self-governing communities are given total autonomy, a multi-party system, the protection of ethnic, religious and other minorities, openness and a political system functioning in a clear-cut way and easy to control.

The HSWP feels the socialist character of this sytem would lie in the free development of communities and individuals, social justice and equity, an equality of chances and solidarity, the firm system of social security, independent action and participative democracy, as well as social control over every level of the political system.

The primary aspect of the reform endeavours is a reform of the party itself, which involves changing its name as well. The HSWP intends to turn into a socialist party and enter into competition with the other parties under the constitution, it will acknowledge the common will of the nation as it is manifested at the elections, but at the same time, strives to obtain a major governmental influence.

This renewed political organization is a socialist party, inasmuch as it aims to create an environment of a friendly, humane society that is capable of making progress. It is a people's party inasmuch as it represents the interests of the great majority of society. It is a reform party in that it concentrates its activity on radical reform and a peaceful transition to democracy. It is a democratic party, because its internal structure observes the principle of self-organization, freedom of discussion

and platform, as well as the democratic principle of endowing the membership with control over the appointed bodies. It is a party of the future, since it wishes to find a solution to the crisis by preparing a transition to the civilization of the next century and to a new type of community of nations. And it is a national party, inasmuch as it undertakes to develop national values and protect the interests of Hungarians living abroad.

The HSWP intends to set up a market economy based on mixed ownership. Therefore, the manifesto encourages an ownership reform to bring about versatile ownership forms (small private, cooperative and functioning state ownership, village, town and foundation ownership, foreign capital ownership, etc.), and the cooperation and equality of chances between the various forms of onwership together with a security of ownership. Every member of society should be allowed to join any of the ownership forms including as an owner.

The first step in the establishment of a modern market economy should be the elimination of state subsidies. At the same time, the draft presses for workers of companies falling out of the competition in the process to be helped outside the economy, by means of developing education and re-training.

The economic role of the state should be reshaped so that it would fulfil the same function as in all the developed countries of the world, namely that of encouraging the market, fending off its harmful effects, supporting the introduction of new technology, etc.

The draft calls it socially useful that new types of income are appearing in addition to those earned by work, such as capital, entrepreneurial profits, innovation fees, fees for brokers and middlemen, etc. It acknowledges that the minority who are willing to take a risk and are the power behind development should receive larger incomes in return for their successful efforts. It underlines, however, that no stratum should be allowed permanently and fatally to lag behind the average groups of society even during the period of rapid transformation.

The draft regards education and the development of science as basic conditions for progress. There should be an immediate and radical turn-around in the material and moral recognition of intellectual work and that done by the professional classes. The state monopoly over the foundation and running of educational institutions should be terminated at every level of the educational system, and professional autonomy, academic freedom and self-government should be guaranteed.

The document is all for involving private funds and company contributions in developing the health service, and introducing a voluntary insurance system on an individual basis for people who want above-average care. It considers it necessary for the entire system of personal income tax and public aid to be modified in terms of social political considerations. It encourages the support of institutions engaged in family support and the improvement of the demographic situation. It calls for the declaration of war against poverty, as a means not only of charity, but of the prevention of negative social phenomena, (such as crime, alcoholism, drugs, etc.). It thinks the problems of unemployment can be tackled by social policy which is to be reformed.

The renewing party is committed to left-wing socialist and humanist ideas, and wishes to unite communist and social democratic values. It is aware that no historical example exists for the transition from dictatorical socialism to a democratic socialism that is based on a market economy. This goal cannot be reached by copying foreign models and the application of abstract ideologies. A break should be made with models that are alien to life, that are forced onto society from above and outside.

The draft designates political democratization, avoiding an economic collapse and putting an immediate stop to cultural decline as direct tasks. It is of the view that the main task of the government in the 1990's is to hold back inflation and unemployment, to handle radical restructuring and the debt problem. It feels it is conceivable to follow the main current of European development and to begin to catch up with it by the turn of the century. According to the document, the strategy of breaking out should be based on qualification, advanced services and scientific production.

The HSWP wants to see an independent Hungary. It sees the sovereignty and equality of states, their territorial inviolability, the banning of violence, the peaceful settlement of debates, and the full enforcement of human rights as fundamental. It feels that national interests can be enforced only by weighing up international realities, and respecting international obligations. The fundamental element of Hungarian foreign policy continues to be its relations towards the Soviet Union.

The aim of the HSWP is for NATO and the Warsaw Treaty to become unnecessary and dissolvable simultaneously in this century. The party holds the internal reform of the Warsaw Treaty, its democratization, and the intensification of the defence nature of its military doctrine to be necessary. Its conviction is that affiliation to an alliance system cannot be the basis of interference into the internal affairs of states.

The cornerstone of the Europe policy of the HSWP is the principle of the inviolability of state frontiers, while at the same time, it strives to dismantle economic borders, and holds the creation of a just international economic order to be desirable.

A basic principle of the HSWP is that Hungarian troops should not set foot on foreign soil without the approval of the National Assembly. It supports the idea that all foreign troops be withdrawn from the areas of the European states. This would include the pull-out—as part of the disarmament process—of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

The HSWP wants a peaceful, cooperating and gradually unifying Europe. It sincerely wants to see the cooperation of the peoples along the Danube. It is its conviction that the opening of the state frontiers, rather than the closing of them, serves the genuine interests of the people living here.

It speaks up for the equality of the minorities, and against their forced assimilation. In Transylvania, it terms as desirable the realization of at least the autonomy of the cultural minority and the freedom of maintaining contacts with the motherland.

The HSWP counts on support from the Hungarians living abroad throughout the world in the democratic renewal of Hungarian society.

These are just some extracts from the draft manifesto of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Further on Manifesto

LD1908161489 Budapest MTI in English 0113 GMT 19 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)—The Saturday issue of the daily NEPSZABADSAG carries the document of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] Central Committee, which evaluates the history of the party and the country over the past 40 years.

"The HSWP has decided to summarize the historical experience of the past four and a half decades. It reached, through a long and contradictory road, the recognition that it should radically re-evaluate its social role."... "The party renounces its monopolistic situation, the role of the state party, and considers itself as part of democracy of a multi-party system."

"However, the renewal of the HSWP is not a complete rejection of our past. While we hold radical changes to be indispensable, we also accept the traditions of stable value of the socialist movement."

"Following the bloody tragedy of the World War II, we began to form the new-type democracy in a relatively favourable atmosphere until 1947. The representational-parliamentary system, and the direct, territorial self-government developed in a liberated manner. When all is said, democratic socialism was outlined in the picture of the future presented to the nation by the socialist forces."

"However, the cold war, the sharp opposition of the great powers with each other, the deterioration of the world political climate ended this highly promising development."... "The party essentially ceased to exist as a political movement. The institutionalized violence was accompanied by a personality cult and the re-politicization of all areas of life."

"From 1953, the reform tendency that professes the original democratic targets of the party, that expresses the actual demands of society, that represents the national interests, is visibly and with unbroken continuity present in the Hungarian communist movement with the government programme of Imre Nagy. From that time on, the true history of the party is the history of the internal fight against Stalinism."

"A popular uprising broke out in October 23, 1956 to sweep away Stalinism in Hungary, to renew socialism."

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, was set up on October 31, 1956, under the leadership of Janos Kadar and Imre Nagy, and declared the satisfaction of the just popular demands as an indispensable condition of democratic socialist renewal."

"However, contrary to its statement made on October 30, the Soviet leadership decided on military intervention, and crushed the uprising. The HSWP wing led by Janos Kadar accepted the task of consolidation, against the threatening danger of the restoration of the Rakosi-Gero group."

"Imre Nagy... accepted a martyr's death,... Janos Kadar was forced to make grave compromises,... He had to accept the monolithic political system, and centralized plan economy. What is more, he also had to temporarily give up the reforms prepared after November 4. In return for this, however, he tried to realize all that was possible from the 1956 efforts of the HSWP in the power space of the Soviet intervention, with cautious, gradual and partial modifications, a change in political style."

"The new policy was highlighted by the announcement of the comprehensive reform of the economic mechanism and the agricultural cooperative practice in the 1960's and 1970's. However, the Hungarian experiment remained isolated, and economic relations between the socialist countries made it impossible to consistently enforce our goals. The unchanged nature in the essence of the political system led to regression from time to time. However, the 15-20 year stage of the Kadar policy brought, even with its contradictions, a prosperity unparalleled in the recent history of Hungarian society."... "From the mid-1970's the HSWP became the prisoner of the rapidly outdated economic structure and the rigid power relations. The economic leadership replied to the growing difficulties first by reducing investments, and then the growth of the living standard."

"Hungarian foreign policy in this period, however, sowed a large-scale flexibility and recorded successes. Hungary accepted an active role in the Helsinki process, and considerably improved its relations with the advanced West. The cautious furtherance of the economic reforms from 1978 also strengthened the country's international reputation.

"Economic reform was not accompanied by political reform, and the means of exercising power did not change. The erroneous cadre policy, which subordinated

talent and qualifications to "political reliability", and which made conformity a fundamental requirement, continued.

"Popularity of the party declined powerfully.... The reform demands again strengthened within the party, but could not be enforced in an open form."

"In the mid-1980s, the party leadership decided to continue the economic reform, and the new stage of economic policy was announced in 1984.

"However, the 13th congress of the HSWP in 1985 again over-evaluated the country's realistic possibilities, and their expectations of spectacular results from the ambiguous reforms were groundless. At the same time, the party leadership continued to firmly reject the transformation of the political system and the renewal of the party movement. This guideline led to serious failure within a short time.

"It became clear for the reform forces of the party that it is impossible to solve the vital problems of the nation without the internal renewal of the HSWP and the transformation of the system of political institutions. The fact that turn occurred in the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, and reform processes emerged also in several other socialist countries greatly promoted these efforts."

"At the end of 1987, party public opinion forced the summoning of a party conference. The party conference in May, 1988 radically transformed the highest leadership and decided on a radical change. The milestone of this process will be the congress of the party summoned for the autumn of 1989, which will complete the party's ideological and organizational renewal by clarifying the fundamental principles and the political guidelines," notes the document published in NEPSZABADSAG.

Romanian Embassy Celebrates National Day

LD2308193189 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)—To mark the National Day of Romania, Traian Pop, ambassador from the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary, gave a reception in the Romanian Embassy in Wednesday.

The event was attended by Istdvan Sarlos, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Bekesi, minister of finance, Karoly Szijarto, chief public prosecutor, Imre Dunai, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Trade, Peter Szerdahelyi, under secretary of state at the national Planning Office, Istvan Oszi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Engineer Lieutenant-General Sandor Kiss, deputy minister of defence, as well as other political, economic and public personalities, including Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The diplomatic corps were also represented.

New Party Formed To Protect Workers Interests

LD2308215289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 89

[no video available]

[Text] A new party is being formed for the protection of workers' interests. What is known of the program of the grouping called the Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party, is that it does not wish to return to a socialist dictatorship, but it also rejects a rapprochement with capitalist market relations. It does not agree with the government's policy which, instead of the drastic reduction of the central apparatus, once again urges only measures which afflict the workers. The Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party objects to the fact that the new parties being organized all wish to take support from the intelligentsia.

New Envoy to UK Received By Nyers, Others

LD2108175389 Budapest MTI in English 1532 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, F Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Matyas Szuros, president of the National Assembly, received Jozsef Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who is to take up his post in the coming days.

Sejm Elects First Non-Communist Prime Minister

Sejm Session Opens 23 Aug

LD2308105689 Warsaw PAP in English
1038 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—The 6th meeting of the 10th Sejm started here at noon today. Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz opened the sitting.

Further on Session

LD2308225689 Warsaw PAP in English
2217 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—The Polish Sejm met here today. As it was expected, the agenda was complemented at the beginning. Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz informed the house that the Sejm presidium had received letters from the president containing motions for recalling Czeslaw Kiszczak from the post of prime minister and appointing Tadeusz Mazowiecki to the post. The citizen's parliamentary floor group OKP submitted a draft Sejm statement concerning the anniversary of the signing of the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. The Sejm presidium proposed that the Sejm also adopt a statement in connection with the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War 2. The house adopted the proposal to supplement the agenda with the three above-mentioned items.

At the same time the deputies decided that matters relating to the change of the post of premier and the Sejm statement on the 50th aniversary of the outbreak of World War 2 would be reviewed on Thursday. The Sejm also decided to shorten the question period.

Budget

First the Sejm heared the report of the economic policy, budget, finance, and legislative committees on the government bill on some conditions of state budget management in August and September, 1989, and on amending the budgetary law for 1989. Deputy-rapporteur Ryszard Pidek (PUWP) [Polish United Workers Party] said that the work of the committees was accompanied by conviction, expressed also by the Senate, that it is necessary to meet the needs of the budgetary sphere, provisionally, by the end of September, this year. The committees determined that until then the government will prepare and submit to the Sejm draft amendments to the budgetary law free of the faults pointed to in the previous debate.

The National Bank of Poland was obliged not to increase its credits for financing budget deficit above the level of August 16, this year. The deputy recalled that his sum amounts to about [number indistinct] trillion zlotys. It was proposed that the subsidies be cut by 100 billion zlotys and outlays for investments and repairs increased by 40 billion.

All the other attempts to cut outlays, like proposals to reduce defence and internal ministry spendings were found purposeless at the moment by the committees after they had received explanations from the ministries involved.

Deputy Pidek stressed that the government must urgently start work on the re-restructuring of the economic steering of the national economy.

In the discussion that followed at this point, PUWP deputy Jan Dalgiewicz drew attention to the critical opinions of electors addressed to the new Sejm. They believe that the Sejm is too much concerned with politics. In connection with these opinions he moved that a separate parliamentary debate be prepared urgently to discuss the style and efficiency of the Sejm's work.

The draft law raises doubts and opposition among UPP [United Peasants' Party] deputies, said deputy Jan Rajtar. We are aware that we must now confine ourselves to emergency measures and choose the lesser evil. We are threatened, according to Rajtar, by a new emission of paper money destabilising the already shaky market.

Despite government promises given at the round table it has done little to improve the financial condition of this country, he said.

The draft law under discussion, deputy Miroslaw Nowakowski (DP) Democratic Party] said is supported by DP deputies but with some reservations. Balancing the state budget and, especially reducing its present deficit, should be the task of the entire nation. The DP sees the necessity to immediately start work on a new model of state budget.

Deputy Czeslaw Kurzajewski (OKP Citizens' Club) said that the provisional budget is not perfect but he called for its prompt adoption.

OKP deputy Stefan Kozlowski expressed hope that the Sejm has for the last time to do with a budget so poorly constructed, with so slim credibility of the presented materials. He also said that the new budget law should be prepared on different terms so that the Sejm is really convinced that it makes the state budget.

Solidarity deputy Edmund Krasowski drew attention to the fact that the future discussion on the state budget must be very penetrating and cannot bypass questions connected with foreign trade, especially turnover within the CMEA. He quoted figures which show that Poland has large losses in the exchange with the Soviet Union while it also continues trade with such states as Afghanistan, Laos, North Yemen, PLO, to which we export farm machinery, equipment, armaments equipment. There are fears that these deficit- producing exports crank up inflation in Poland.

Vice-minister of labour and social policy Stanislawa Borkowska referred to the pay problems of the budgetary sphere raised by the discussants. She admited that wages in the budgetary sphere had always been relatively lower than in the material sphere and the situation deteriorated rapidly of late. As a consequence, the Sejm had to

adopt a law on principles of remuneration in the budgetary sphere last January. According to this law the mean wages in that sphere must represent 106 per cent of the average wages in the material sphere. This is to be achieved in stages. This year wages will be not lower than 97 per cent of the mean wages in industry.

The provisional budget guarantees the proportions envisaged in the law. A separate problem is when the money is to be paid. The deadline of September 1 will certainly not be met.

Borkowska appealed to budgetary sphere employees for patience and assured that if the Sejm decides to allocate financial means for that purpose the government will do all to pay as soon as possible.

When discussion was over the deputies voted the provisional budget with 307 votes in favour, 2 against, and 14 abstentions.

Debate on Abolishment of Capital Punishment

Under the next point of the daily agenda deputy Jan Rokita presented the bill on abolishment of capital punishment, signed by 27 deputies representing the opposition parliamentary caucus.

At present Polish legislation—the penal code and several other statutes concerning special matters—provides capital punishment for 24 kinds of crime.

According to data of the Justice Ministry 319 death penalties have been executed in Poland since 1955. In recent years the number of death penalty sentences has been on the decrease, for instance, in 1985 they numbered 17, in 1986—13, in 1987—7, 1988—0. This year courts have ruled capital punishment twice and both verdicts can still be appealed.

Arguments in favour of death penalty seem to be based on the idea of revenge, Rokita stated. We are convinced that the state we have started to build since the time of the round table, the state moving in the direction of a democratic system should mainly aim at protecting the legal order rather than assuming responsibility for moral attitudes of its citizens. The deputy turned to the Sejm to adopt the bill on abolishment of capital punishment as an institution of Polish penal law.

Deputy Jozef Zych (the United Peasants' Party) stressed that some 60 percent of society came out for death penalty. Society is not yet prepared to abolish it, views it as a threat to its security, he added. The deputy came out in favour of ruling on capital punishment being limited to intentional murder.

The Democratic Party floor group is for abolishment of capital punishment though the bill should be modified to some extent, deputy Andrzej Konopka stressed. Death penalty could be decreed while its execution should be postponed for five years. Such a solution has been used in 27 countries, he added.

I would not like us to enter a common European home with a more perfect electric chair, deputy Andrzej Zielinski (PUWP) stated. And as we do not know the real effectiveness of this penalty, I am on the opinion that the proposed moratorium may be the best solution. First, it is necessary to check if one can do without the penalty, and if so, one should abolish it as soon as possible, he said.

Voicing his approval of the bill in question, deputy Szczepan Balicki (the PAX Catholic Association) was of the opinion that the Sejm should be motivated in this respect by the view of the majority of society.

Deputy Michal Zbylut (PUWP) stated that the issue should be decided by entire society. However society should be asked not only if it is for or against but also what crimes could be excluded with regard to capital punishment. Only this expression of society's will should be taken into account before the Sejm makes a decision, he noted.

On behalf of the floor group of the Polish Catholic-Social Union (PZKS) deputy Jozef Starczynowski came out against death penalty. The right to life is an inalienable and natural right of man from the moment of conception, he said. The fifth commandment says "thou shalt not kill." It is unequivocal and does not allow for any exclusions, he recalled.

Justice Minister Lukasz Balcer took the floor to say that the government came out for a compromise solution which passed the test of practice in other countries.

Deputy Jan Litynski (the opposition parliamentary caucus) came out against such a moratorium, calling it a typical evasion.

The Sejm sent the draft law to the justice and the legislative procedure committees and recommended that the bodies should hold a broad social discussion on abolishment of capital punishment.

Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact

Deputy Janusz Onyszkiewicz (Opposition Parliamentary Caucas) presented a draft statement to be made by the Sejm in connection with the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. He recalled that it was the oposition floor group that launched the initiative to take a stand on the issue in question. However, the text is a joint statement which has been worked out by representatives of all the floor groups represented in the Sejm, he added.

The deputies voted for the adoption of the statement which said in part:

"50 years ago, on August 23, 1939, a pact was signed in Moscow which was later known as the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact.

"Both signatories of the pact were aware that its implementation had to lead to the use of force or a threat to use it. Thus, the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact was not only inglorious from the moral point of view but also contrary

to the basic principles of international law and as such null and void from the very beginning.

"First Poland and later other then-existing states of central Europe soon felt the tragic effects of that pact. The Ribbentrop-Molotov pact will always remain on the pages of universal history as an example of thinking in imperial terms and secret diplomacy, an example of contempt for the rights of less powerful nations.

"Therefore, the Polish Sejm voices the hope that the highest representations of the nations on behalf of which the pact was signed—without them being asked for opinion—will condemn it as well as regard it as null and void from the legal point of view from the very beginning. After World War Two an arrangement of borders has been shaped in Europe which cannot be undermined by anybody. We are of the opinion that squaring up with the past in political terms will consolidate the position of law and lies in the interest of our nations, peace and Europe's future."

The Sejm will resme debate at 12.00 hrs on Thursday.

Kiszczak Resignation Accepted

LD2408110489 Warsaw PAP in English 1036 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 24—Sejm speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz reopened Sejm debate at 12:04 here today by taking up the point on the agenda which pertains to recalling the outgoing prime minister and appointing his successor.

The Sejm accepted resignation by Czeslaw Kiszczak and recalled him from the post of prime minister.

In his address before the voting, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said he wants to be a premier of all Poles irrespective of their outlook and opinions.

Mazowiecki Elected Premier

AU2408111489 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 24 (AFP)—Parliament elected Tadeusz Mazowiecki as the first non-Communist Polish prime minister in more than 40 years here Thursday.

Mazowiecki Biography

AU2308135589 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 21 Aug 89 p 1

[Unattributed biography of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Poland's premier-designate]

[Text] Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Born in Plock on 17 April 1927.

Studied at the law faculty of Warsaw University.

In 1956 the joint organizer of Warsaw's Club of Catholic Intellectuals. For many years a member of its executive council, presently vice chairman.

Joint creator, and from 1956-81 long serving editor-in-chief, of the monthly WIEZ [LINK], who played a significant part in forming the intellectual consciousness of Polish Catholics.

Author of the books: "Byways and Values," "The Bridge to the Simplest of Truths," and "Internment."

Co-author of the work: "Christians and Human Rights."

Co-author and editor of: "The People of Laski."

PEN-Club member and winner of, among other prizes, the Andrzej Strug prize.

Active in Znak [Sign—movement of Catholic intellectuals], Sejm deputy 1961-71, and one of the signatories of the Znak deputies' protest about the events of March 1968.

In 1978, he was one of the signatories of the declaration by the Society of Academic Courses and was a member of the society's policy council.

In August 1980, as the initiator of the intellectuals' appeal solidarizing with the striking workers, he traveled to the Gdansk shipyards and became the chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee's Experts Commission.

In 1980 he became advisor to the Independent Self-governing Trades Union "Solidarity."

In 1981 he became chief editor of TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, and remained in this post until the declaration of martial law.

At present he is also the chief editor of the re-issued weekly.

Interned on 13 December 1981, he was held at different internment camps until 24 December 1982.

After his release he worked with Lech Walesa and in 1987 he became an advisor to the National Executive Commission.

During the strikes in 1988 he was again in the cities of Gdansk and Gdynia.

He is a member of the Citizens Committee.

He is one of the initiators of the "roundtable" and during its deliberations he was the chairman of the sub-team on union pluralism.

He was also the coordinator of the opposition's negotiating teams.

He is a widower, and has three sons and four grandchildren.

Mazowiecki Discusses Tasks of New Government

LD2308165489 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2005 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Unannounced speech by Tadeusz Mazowiecki from the "Solidarity Studio" program live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am happy to be in "Solidarity Studio." It is thanks to this studio that I can meet with you. In this way above all I can thank all those who, over the last few days since the president named me as premier—the man who has the mission of creating the government—sent me good wishes, expressions of goodwill, and also expressions of condolence. I am glad that I am able, through this studio, to speak, above all, with the members of Solidarity, with all those who brought about the situation that brought me here. I remember all those friends from August 1980, from May and August 1988, with whom we were together in Gdansk. Lech Walesa talked about this remembrance recently, yesterday, at the meeting of the National Executive Commission in Gdansk. We ended up staying the night there, under a table on foam cushions, during the strikes. I am glad that I can speak to our fraternal Solidarity, Individual Farmers' Solidarity; it is developing so fully and I think it will be transforming our countryside. I speak at a moment that is important for Poland, a moment that is also important for me personally. However, I am not the most important here, the most important. Poland is the most important thing, as is the current moment.

It has fallen to us, at this moment, to take on real responsibility for the state. This is a great task, and a very difficult task, as we are taking on this responsibility for the state at a moment that is difficult, a moment that is very difficult, a moment when much has not succeeded, when many among us are angry (?at) unsuccessful things. Above all, there is a real feeling of hopelessness. I think, however, that the time is such, demanding this of us, that we break with this feeling of hopelessness, that we look around. Not just making ourselves aware what is bad, but making ourselves aware how we can come out of this. I do not come with any miraculous prescriptions, for no one has any such things and it is impossible.

I come, on the other hand, with goodwill and with a strong will for the consistent further introduction of democracy in Poland. I also seek our final rebound off this critical floor, off this floor of the economic crisis. We should start to live just as we deserve to, just as a normal, modern nation in central Europe that can create here a real life that is free and reasonably prosperous. We will not achieve this at once and it would be unintelligent and naive if I were to declare this or promise this. I do, however, declare two things. I declare consistency in activity and truth in our mutual relations; this is a difficult truth. I would like to be faithful to this. I think that the task of the government that I am to form will be, above all, creating the possibilities of action for people, organizations, economic, and social organisms; the state is not to do everything, but it has precisely to open up these possibilities. So, I think we should awaken hope in ourselves. We used to say that there is no freedom without Solidarity, and now it comes for us to take on responsibility for the state, and we must now well meet these obligations.

Speaks to OKP

LD2308173189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1315 GMT 23 Aug 89

["Recording" from the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group, OKP, meeting with Prime Minister designate Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chaired by OKP chairman Bronislaw Geremek, prior to the start of the 23 August Sejm session; place not specified]

[Text] [Geremek] Ladies and gentlemen, we all know that our candidate for the post of prime minister is Tadeusz Mazowiecki: a Solidarity man, a candidate whom Lech Walesa put forward on behalf of our movement.

The first official visit by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, as a candidate to that post, was a visit to our floor group chairman. I understand that priority acknowledged to us as confirmation of a certain fact—that this is our candidate. Lech Walesa presented the candidacy at a meeting of the National Executive Committee Presidium (KKW) in which the OKP presidium participated. Today our OKP presidium is presenting on behalf of Lech Walesa, the candidacy of Tadeusz Mazowiecki for the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki has agreed to the urgent holding of this meeting. This is also the first meeting of prime minister designate with a legislative caucus. I think that this is how is should be. Foremost this is an acknowledgement of a certain fact. Our caucus from the Sejm's very beginning recognized that there is need for a deep change which will cut the continuing performance of the rule of authority. Having a Solidarity candidate form the new government is an expression of this cut. I invite Tadeusz Mazowiecki to make an introduction. [applause]

[Mazowiecki] Dear and beloved ladies and gentlemen, it is not easy for me, but I am among friends and I would like for this talk to be an open conversation among friends because the task in the new period is for me and for all of us. This task has come to me suddenly, exactly a week and a day [words indistinct] after a short vacation. While I was in Belgium I watched this acceleration of history in Poland, I watched it with particular concern wondering what will come of it, but naturally I did not expect that the role would be mine.

When Lech Walesa proposed this to me, I agreed to be one of three candidates he named. At the same time I fully supported the other two. Well, you have the right to ask me first of all why I changed my mind as my stance on this matter had been publicly announced. To this I reply with all sincerity and not at all avoiding the issue, that it seems to me that I can say that it is not I who has changed his mind, only that it is the situation that has changed. I was indeed a supporter of the idea that evolution take place more slowly,

that the opposition be an opposition in relation to the previous order, and that stable relations be formed that will allow an exit from the crisis. But [words indistinct] has accelerated markedly over these last few weeks, and I had quite simply to draw the conclusions from this. As you know, I had a series of political meetings, whose quintessence I would like to present to you, [words indistinct] that I am aware of the fact of what a difficult situation this is. First, there is the creation of the government itself.

But we have to assure that it can work, that it can be effective, so that it isn't overthrown straight away.

Moreover, I am saying in advance that I am aware of the fact that the government might even (quickly fall?) but I think it will break ground for something in Poland, and it will lead to some kind of change in the situation. That in itself will be an important change. The political principle has changed, the political principle which up to now had been dependent on the fact that one party, one political camp formed the government. And with this—which has already become a fact—we have entered a new stage of history which is based on the fact that it is not only that one party and that one political camp that can form a government. This is already a fact of enormous significance, but that fact takes on a lasting significance only if the government is formed and has the opportunity to act effectively.

That government is supposed to be formed on a new political basis and thus on such a basis that the initiator of that government is solidarity, solidarity in a broad sense. On the other hand, a new coalition has been formed, as everyone knows, with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. The formation of this new coalition was an important fact and is an important fact, because it enabled this stage to be (entered?)—enabled that stage to be ended and the new stage to be entered. That fact and political courage played an enormous role here. The courageous political imagination of Lech Walesa and the decision of those parties played (that?) important role.

For our part, that new coalition must be regarded seriously so that it won't happen, that these new allies of ours do not face the same kind of attitude on our part as they have faced up to now. But at the same time I am aware that one cannot create a government today in Poland other than a broad coalition government having support from all political forces represented in this chamber. Any other solution would be a trap, pushing the Polish United Workers Party to pure opposition, to pure negation, would be a trap for us and for the country. After all, there is no such opposition in the whole world, there hasn't been and there isn't—and it is difficult to imagine an opposition which possesses an army, a security service and which remains the opposition.

Finally there is the very important problem of which we are all aware; The place of Poland or the membership of Poland in the Warsaw Pact. That is why those changes in Poland must be carried out in an evolutionary manner, gradually, and for everyone there must be participation, openness, and joint responsibility in these transformations.

That is why I have in my previous statements used this formula of a broad coalition, a broad coalition formed on a new political basis. [word indistinct] It is us who take on the main responsibility. I can be a good prime minister or a bad one, but I will not agree to be a purely decorative one. Next to these political matters about which I have spoken, the fundamental matter is of course the economic situation. Society is waiting to be able to live better. I am aware that this is the basic expectation, but I would also say that no-one here probably expects that I come here as a miracle drug. I would say that in fact everything has been said and written about how bad things are. On the other hand, I think that not enough has been said—and society lacks awareness of this—about how difficult it is to get out of this state of affairs. I would like to start with a fact about this change of government: this changed political basis on which the new government will be created is some sort of thick (?underlay)—stressing thick (?underlay—it is not this government that bears responsibility for the existing state of affairs. This government will be responsible for the steps that it takes to get us out of this state of affairs.

What is urgent, as far as I can tell, is the meeting in September of the International Monetary Fund [words indistinct] our attitude to the so-called adaptation program, so there will be many urgent and important issues. I think that one has to have a certain amount of direction, but one must understand that the role of the government is making decisions which serve that direction. For all of us the time has come not for debate but for decision. Further about directions, decisions and urgent decisions in our chosen directions toward improving the economy so that various economic bodies can emerge to reform the system of property.

I will deal with all these issues at length [words indistinct] It also demands from me consultation with competent people, and mainly with those who will undertake to participate in the government, particularly in the sphere of economy.

I think that the task of the government will be a decisive move toward the state based on the rule of law—a law-abiding state. Tomorrow I will define this general declaration of intent, and detailed individual important issues will be dealt with by the government formed by me.

Today, ladies and gentlemen, I ask for your comments, advice and help. It is a pity that this word has been abused (for many years?). In other words I mean help, help from the legislative caucus not only in voting, but constant help. I will nurture contacts with the Sejm, close cooperation with the OKP as my group regardless whether I am chief of government or ordinary man, I consider it my duty.

Addresses ZSL-SD Deputies

LD2308221289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Immediately after the Sejm session, Tadeusz Mazowiecki visited the parliamentary floor groups of the United Peasants Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD] at their joint meeting.

Addressing the deputies, he said that the opportunity to form a government which could meet the hopes of Poles would not have occurred without events which have taken place, without the coalition of Solidarity, the ZSL, and the SD. Speaking about the future government, he confirmed that it would be open to all political forces, including the Polish United Workers Party. Since we have been in opposition until now and have no experience in governing, we expect to learn many things, said Tadeusz Mazowiecki, but those who have such experience will also have to learn because our state is facing radical reconstruction.

Among our many priorities, the main task of the future government will be action aimed at slowing down the country's slide into difficulties, slowing down inflation, and making Poland a law-abiding country developing toward democracy. I hope that as a government we will be able to do something, said the prime minister-designate.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki replied to many questions from members of the two parliamentary floor groups.

Army, Police Must Change Thinking

LD2408095489 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] An extensive interview with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the premier designate, was broadcast by BBC television in the current affairs program 'Newsnight'. Tadeusz Mazowiecki let it be known that he had gained the assurance of the president that the army and law and order forces would remain loyal to the government he intended to form. He said that our main task was at present to change the manner in which the state is understood. We must make ourselves aware of the fact that the state is our common welfare. The army and police are also going to have to change their way of thinking. In initiating a new coalition, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said, I don't intend to push aside the Communists in such a manner that they would become a negative force. Such a step would become a trap for ourselves.

Seeks Unity of 'Political Forces'

PM2308144589 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 22 Aug 89 p 2

[Andrea Tarquini report on "very brief press conference" given by Polish Prime Minister-designate Tadeusz Mazowiecki "yesterday morning" in Warsaw to "a few Western journalists": "First Confidence, Then Talks"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw—[Question] Mr Prime Minister, does the [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] plenum resolution constitute a new obstacle?

[Answer] I believe that the plenum resolution does not yet close the door to the overall coalition plan. Each side has the right to adopt a position; freedom applies in the same way to everyone. But I do think that both we and they must maintain positions of reciprocal openness, of readiness to understand one another, and that above all we must allow an aggressive relationship to be created between us.

[Question] But has not the plenum introduced a new element of conflict?

[Answer] I repeat: What Poland needs now is reciprocal openness and unity among all the political forces. Because we cannot exclude anyone from the new government, which will have to make difficult and necessary decisions. On the contrary, we must involve everyone in coresponsibility for the country's destiny, and we must all work together to resolve the problems which confront all Poles.

[Question] But the communists are asking for agreement on the government before the vote is taken in parliament. Do you plan to meet them today or tomorrow?

[Answer] No. The institutional rule requires that we talk after parliament—if it sees fit—has approved my nomination by President Jaruzelski. I have already talked with Mr Rakowski, last week, and I do not foresee another meeting with him in the immediate future.

[Question] The Communist Party's tough language contrasts with the latest Soviet press comments. What importance do these comments by Moscow have for you?

[Answer] The Soviet press comments are evidence of their understanding of our situation, with all its specific features. Thanks to perestroyka, something that used to look like a dream has now become possible, and that is a historic development and a fact of great importance.

Views Relations With Japan

OW2308151289 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Interview with Polish Prime Minister-Designate Mazowiecki, from the "News Today" program; date and place not given—announcer's introduction followed by a recorded portion of Mazowiecki speaking in Polish, with Japanese subtiles provided; the following is from the Japanese subtitles]

[Text] In Poland, it is expected that Mr Mazowiecki of Solidarity will be approved as the new prime minister by the parliament on 24 August. As a result, he will be the first noncommunist prime minister in the East since the end of the last war. We have interviewed Mr Mazowiecki on various issues, including his aspirations and expectations for Japan.

[Video shows Mazowiecki sitting in an office facing the camera]

[Begin Mazowiecki recording] Above all else, I will give top priority to the promotion of "democratization" in Poland. We must establish democracy and overcome the economic crisis. For this purpose, we have to control inflation, first of all. We have to stop it one way or another.

Our nation is a member of the Warsaw Pact Organization but we will open up our door to Western Europe and the entire world as well. And naturally, our efforts will include cooperation with Japan. In 1981, I visited Japan with Mr Walesa, and we visited the Diet and many towns. We learned quite a lot in this tour. [Video shows Mazowiecki, Walesa touring various areas in Japan]

I cherish great expectations for economic exchanges with Japan. Japan's prosperity will be a good model for our nation. We can learn many practical examples from Japan and I hope that we can establish new cooperative relations.

Poland is greeting a historical turning point now. Anyway, our urgent tasks lie in establishing democracy and stabilizing the people's livelihood so that we will not fall back into a situation similar to the current one. We have to carry out our tasks in a resolute way. We have to overcome various difficulties, and I think I have no choice but to carry on. [end recording]

Orzechowski Briefs Deputies on Mazowiecki Plans

LD2308215589 Warsaw PAP in English
2046 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—The parliamentary floor group of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] met again today after the Sejm debate.

Head of the caucus Marian Orzechowski briefed the deputies on the meeting he had held with Prime Minister designate Tadeusz Mazowiecki on the PUWP's participation in a new government. Tadeusz Mazowiecki will meet with the PUWP caucus on Thursday before the Sejm's session.

In connection with a proposal by 15 PUWP deputies to remove from the constitution the provision on the leading role of the party, the PUWP parliamentary floor group suggested that a special Sejm committee should work out amendments to the constitution which would take account of the present political, economic and social realities in this country.

Kiszczak Praises Mazowiecki to Journalists

LD2308174489 Warsaw PAP in English
1517 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—I have known Tadeusz Mazowiecki for quite a long time already. He is an outstanding personality and I think that the office of prime minister, if the Sejm entrusts it to him, will be in good hands, Prime Minister Kiszczak told journalists today.

He is a wise man with strong personality, Kiszczak added, and such a man is necessary in this difficult period. I wish him to be elected and I will be truly glad if Mr Mazowiecki is successful in that difficult mission he will be given tomorrow by the Sejm.

Further Kiszczak said that the PUWP Polish United Workers Party would support the government of Prime Minister Mazowiecki in all questions that will be good for the Polish nation. Some questions were of a more personal nature. Answering them, Kiszczak said he continued to be a moderate optimist who was not surprised by all that was taking place in this country.

I was one of the architects of parliamentary democracy in Poland and I have myself experienced the effects of this democracy. I believe this is a normal thing.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the development of political situation in Poland, Kiszczak said yes, and added that it could be predicted. "I only did not think the developments would be so quick. I thought this process would take several years."

Reaction to UPP, DP Accepting Walesa Offer

LD2308130189 Warsaw PAP in English
1110 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—In a commentary headlined "Uncomely Reactions," the DZIENNIK LUDOWY daily writes in part:

"The acceptance by the United Peasant Party [UPP] and the Democratic Party [DP] of Lech Walesa's proposal to create a government with the opposition ranks among the most important and most interesting events. Following the elections to the Sejm and Senate this is another qualitative change on the Polish political scene. On the other hand, however, this looks like a normal event in a country which is entering a road of parliamentary power exercising.

"That is why one is surprised by the reactions in some press headlines and among some journalists to the decisions of the leaderships and parliamentary floor groups of the parties (UPP and DP), which up till now were in the coalition. The reactions are sometimes far from reasonable, smack of bad taste and lack of culture. They above all pertain to the UPP, considered to be the main culprit, the 'spiritus movens' of change.

"The POLITYKA weekly with the two Ajaxes of Polish journalism, Daniel Passent and KTT [as received] stand out in this campaign (as one could term it), though not only they. This time around TRYBUNA LUDU is in concert with POLITYKA."

The daily goes on to list some examples of such publications, concluding:

"Let the esteemed journalists not worry about the future electorate of the UPP (electorate always stands for voters). This will no longer be the electorate of the UPP but of the whole peasant movement. Let them rather

worry about their electorate in the upcoming elections to local self-governments in villages and cities.

"It somehow did not occur to any of the journalists that the UPP has already made a choice for the good of the country. This is how the chairman of the UPP floor group, deputy Aleksander Bentkowski put it. One should agree with his opoinion that in rejecting Walesa's proposal, the leadership of the UPP would sentence itself (to extinction—ED.) This would undoubtedly be the last straw, causing an outpour of bitterness, accusations, distrust and criticism from UPP members.

"Great matters are taking place, decisions of tremendous importance are being made. The fate of the country is being decided.

"It is well-known that one cannot rule Poland without the countryside.

"You could tear at, neglect and humiliate the UPP. It proved however impossible to destroy the peasant movement, to destroy its legend or the yearning of the countryside for bread and justice. That is why the peasant movement is re-surfacing in its abundance of treasures following difficult years.

"As regards the interests of Poland, the peasant activists in the UPP and outside it are at one."

UPP Refutes PZPR Allegation on Coalition

LD2308180889 Warsaw PAP in English 1618 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—The deputies' floor group of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) adopted at its today's meeting a statement criticizing the stand of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, PZPR] that accused the UPP to be timeservers breaking the hitherto coalition.

The UPP has a long-lasting experience in cooperating with the PUWP, the statement said. The cooperation and the mutual relations were characterized as allied, partner-like and coalitional but for short periods of transition. However, this was just a facade, and the UPP was treated as an instrument. Therefore, we did not destroy any coalition—because despite many efforts, good will and UPP's engagement we did not manage to make any coalition, the statement continued.

The UPP floor group members are aware of the historic responsibility that they took on, and unequivocally support the newly created coalition of the Solidarity, UPP and DP [Democratic Party] as a chance and hope for solving Poland's key problems. There is no time for mutual accusations—it is time for work and common effort of the whole nation for Poland's weal, the statement concluded.

The floor group acquainted itself also with the work of the committee for making a draft Sejm statement concerning the anniversary of signing the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact.

Issues related to the introduction of market mechanisms into food economy sparked off a lively discussion. Criticized was a practice of pushing food prices up by overestimating the margins of profit and brokerage. Postulated was therefore the state's interference, as the above practice distorted the image and good qualities of marketisation.

Sejm Adopts Amendments to Budgetary Law

LD2308164189 Warsaw PAP in English 1456 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—The Sejm adopted with 307 votes for, 2 against, and 14 abstentions the amendments to the budgetary law.

Further Comment on '39 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

Text of Sejm Declaration

LD2308165389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1554 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text of declaration passed by the Sejm at its 23 August session; read by unidentified Sejm deputy—live]

[Text] On 23 August 1939, 50 years ago, a pact was signed in Moscow between the USSR and Germany, later known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. It comprised two parts: an open part, being a nonaggression pact; and a secret additional protocol, which was in fact a pact of aggression, expressing the will of both sides and mutual consent to the annexation of part of the territory of third states and even to the liquidation of their sovereignty. Both parties to the pact were aware of the fact that its implementation must lead to the use of force or the threat of force. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was therefore not only shameful from the moral viewpoint but conflicted with the fundamental principles of international law and, in view of this, was null and void from the outset.

The tragic results of the signing of that pact were later felt, first by Poland and then by other central European states which existed at that time. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact will remain for ever on the pages of universal history as an example of imperial thinking and secret diplomacy: an example of contempt for the rights of [word indistinct] peoples.

For this reason, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic expresses the hope that the supreme political representations of the nation, in whose name the pact was signed—although their opinion was not sought—will condemn it and also recognize it as void from the legal viewpoint from the very beginning. After the World War II, a system of borders came into being in Europe which

no one can undermine. We think that settling political accounts with the past will strengthen a sense of law and lies in the interest of our peoples, and the peace and future of Europe. [applause]

Senate Committee on Pact

LD2308201189 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—At its another session today, the Senate Foreign Committee discussed under the chairmanship of Bogdan Lis the draft stance of the Senate on the events that took place 50 years ago.

The text of the draft declaration, adopted by the committee, says that the 2nd World War which began with an attack on Poland September 1, 1939 was the most cruel experience in the history of the Polish nation. It also recalls those who perished as victims of extermination or slave labour in Nazi death camps and Stalinist camps. The draft also contains an assessement of the August 23 pact and the entry of Soviet troops into Poland, and stresses that, under a secret pact, the two neighbouring powers resolved to destroy the Polish state.

The draft declaration also speaks about the consequences of the 2nd World War saying that the Polish borders are lasting and inviolable and every attempt to question this is treated and will be treated by Poland as a hostile act towards the Polish nation. Referring to the future, the draft contains a declaration on a partner-like cooperation in building a common Europe.

Demonstrators Mark Anniversary

AU2308205889 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 23 (AFP)—Anti-riot police used water cannons Wednesday to disperse several thousand protestors in the northwestern Polish city of Szczecin who were marking the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, organizers said.

They said around 5,000 members of three radical opposition groups took part in the demonstration, clashing with anti-riot police and hurling firebombs before the police moved in.

No arrests were reported.

Earlier, the Polish parliament unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the 1939 pact between Stalin and Hitler as "infamous from the moral point of view", the Polish news agency PAP reported.

Under one of the secret protocols contained in the pact, parts of Poland and several Baltic states were divided and annexed by the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.

Two similar demonstrations, one here and the other in the city of Radom 100 kilometers (about 65 miles) south of Warsaw, went off without incident.

Around 2,000 people took part in the protest at Radom while several hundred demonstrators chanting anti-Communist slogans and calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland marched through the streets of Warsaw.

The protests coincided with a mass rally in Tallinn, the capital of the Soviet Estonian republic.

The Polish parliamentary resolution denounced the pact, calling it "contrary to international law and therefore null and void".

The Politburo of the Polish Communist Party condemned the pact in similar terms Tuesday.

PAP Reports Demonstrations

LD2308211189 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—On the 50th anniversary of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact a rally organized by the Youth Solidarnosc was held here today. Representatives of the Latvian People's Front, Youth Solidarnosc, Fighting Solidarnosc, Federation of Fighting Youth from Gdynia (coastal Poland), and others addressed the meeting. The effects of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact they said, are felt up till now by both Poland and the Baltic nations.

Following the rally, the participants marched through the streets of Warsaw chanting slogans such as "Down With Communism," "Soviets Go Home," etc. in front of the USSR Embassy and the PUWP Central Committee building.

A demonstration organized by the Federation of Fighting Youth in Szczecin (north-western Poland) was of a more aggressive character. Coins and petrol bombs were thrown at the police and anti-Soviet slogans were placed at the monument of gratitude there.

On the other hand, demonstrations staged by Fighting Solidarnosc in Poznan (western Poland) and by the Confederation of Independent Poland and the Federation of Fighting Youth-Slask Zaglebie in Katowice (southern Poland) proceeded peacefully.

CSSR Police Detain 3 Poles at Demonstration

'No Information' on Detainees

LD2308111189 Warsaw PAP in English 0924 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Prague, Aug 23—There is still no information available on the number and fate of the Poles detained during the riots here last Monday. According to the information granted late last night by the head of the consular section of the Polish Embassy here to the PAP correspondent, the Czechoslovak authorities were still refusing to release information saying that under the Czechoslovak law people can be detained for 48 hours

during which time they are either charged or released. For the Poles the time runs out tonight.

The Czechoslovak authorities last night announced the release of three out of nine Hungarian citizens arrested during the same events. Unlike the Poles, the Hungarians under arrest were allowed to see the Hungarian consul and they are guaranteed legal assistance.

Further Reports on Charges

LD2308175889 Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Prague, Aug. 23—After 48 hours of investigation, the Czechoslovak authorities revealed Wednesday the number of Poles detained Monday, Aug. 21 during street demonstrations here.

Detained were three youths aged 17 and 18 who came here with a youth package tour and a 21-year-old student, all described by Czechoslovak press and TV communiques as "representatives of the Solidarity." They are charged with disturbing public order and are under consular protection as of Aug. 23.

Daily on 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia

AU2308171389 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 21 Aug 89 p 7

[Report signed 'aj': "Czechoslovakia—21 Years After"]

[Text] On Sunday, Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth called for legal guarantees to ensure that there could be no repetition of a Warsaw Pact forces invasion similar to the one that happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968. He stressed that the Hungarian authorities had already condemned the participation of the Hungarian Army in the intervention.

The upcoming anniversary was also the subject of the declaration of the presidiums of both houses of the Czechoslovak parliament. The resolution of the Polish Sejm and Senate was commented in the declaration.

"These resolutions are a brutal interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. We reject the opinion on the state of democracy in Czechoslovakia given by antisocialist forces. Czechoslovakia has its own organs of representation, which stand guard over the sovereignty of the socialist state. Our nation will not be deflected from the socialist road, from the road of perestroyka, development, and perfecting socialist democracy."

Prague on the eve of the anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention in 1968 is almost in a state of siege. Approach roads to the capital are patrolled by the police who control all vehicles. On the streets one sees strengthened patrols of uniformed police and plain clothes security forces. All tours of Prague by foot have been cancelled for Monday. On Wenceslas Square metal barriers have gone up to prevent possible demonstrations. The police are also patrolling Charles Bridge on which various gatherings used to take place in the past.

On Saturday many opposition figures received an ultimatum in the course of so-called warning talks, of either leaving the capital until Tuesday or facing arrest until Tuesday. Jiri Ruml, the chief editor of independent LIDOVE NOVINY [NEWS OF THE PEOPLE] and the writer Eva Kanturkova, among others, chose the first alternative. Charter 77 spokesmen Tomas Hradilek and Dana Nemcova and her son David have been under house arrest from Sunday morning.

Over the last few days there has been a state of alert on the Czech borders. The "Paths of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship" in the Sudeten Mountains are under special control. Frequent police patrols are in evidence here and are stopping and questioning any Czechs who try to talk to the Poles.

Reaction to Invasion Viewed

AU2308192589 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Aug 89 p 7

[Wojciech Zielinski commentary: "On the 21st Anniversary of the Intervention in the CSSR—Principles and Reality"]

[Text] We are living at a time when former assessments and experiences are being thoroughly revised and new ones are enriching our lives. We are assessing the road we have traveled differently today, rejecting worn-out dogmas, and seeking new solutions and points of reference. Our international surroundings have also altered, though not everywhere to the same extent. They are not without influence on what is happening in Poland and on the speed with which it is happening. Conversely, what is happening in Poland is not without influence on our surroundings.

We are comparing the development of reforms in Poland and Hungary with the way they developed among our southern neighbors during the "Prague Spring" 21 years ago. We have thoroughly reinterpreted our role in halting that process, as illustrated by the Sejm and Senate resolutions.

The Sejm said that "this intervention was a violation of every nation's inalienable right to self-determination and to a natural striving toward democracy, freedom, and a respect for human rights. The entry of armed forces into Czechoslovakia took place without the consent of Polish society. The Sejm considers it correct to express sorrow and regret, and at the same time condemns the armed intervention in 1968, which set back the process of democratization in Czechoslovakia."

The official Hungarian stance expressed in a statement by the Political Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MZSMP] avoids an assessment of the past situation in Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and clearly says on the other hand that the present MSZMP leadership dissociates itself with the military

intervention in the CSSR in 1968. What is more, the stance supports every socialist country's sovereign right to choose its own development path. It rejects military and any other ways of interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

The Polish and Hungarian stances have encountered Czechoslovak reaction. The presidiums of both chambers of the Czechoslovak parliament claim that the Senate and Sejm resolutions are without authority and distort the meaning of the events in the CSSR in 1968. They have deemed these resolutions to be a brutal interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs. What is interesting is that the MSZMP leadership's stance was considered to be an encouragement to domestic and foreign antisocialist forces, which is what the CTK agency said in a commentary.

The Czechoslovak political leadership considers as binding the assessment of 1968 contained in the treatise called "Lessons From the Crisis in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party," which has been in circulation since 1970. The leadership says that the present period of restructuring and enhancement of democracy has nothing in common with the anarchy of 21 years ago.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has justified the 1968 intervention. In the dangerous situation of that time, when all possibilities of halting the dramatic process had been exhausted, this assistance was the only way out, says the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND journalist.

Differences in points of view between the socialist countries on the subject of various affairs are no longer a sensation, and it is good that these differences are being publicized. Let us consider them to be an illustration of different domestic conditions and different development paths. The "Brezhnev Doctrine" is no longer a factor that restricts, if not paralyzes, freedom of action in the allied capitals.

The changes taking place in Poland, Hungary, or the Soviet Union itself are much broader in scope than the reforms in Czechoslovakia 21 years ago. That is a measure of the distance we have traveled, as well as the time we have lost. Today, Moscow is no longer threatening us with the specter of a "doctrine of limited sovereignty," for that concept is alien to the new political thinking that is being extolled there, a philosophy that respects reality, as illustrated by recent statements by the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman.

Solidarity Appeals to Strikers; Agreements

Sejm Deputy on Road Works

LD2308172789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1054 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Remarks by Deputy Czeslaw Kurzejewski to the Sejm session 23 August]

[Text] Mister speaker, esteemed chamber. The matter which I want to talk about is connected with today's budget debate, and I have been obliged to raise this matter by yesterday's television news bulletin and today's TRYBUNA LUDU, which writing about the strike situation also mentioned my name.

I would like to say a few words about highway engineering as that is the sphere whose tasks on national roads and bridges are financed by the central budget, and tasks on voivodship roads and bridges are financed by local budgets. Since 21 July that sphere has been protesting. We have already had the first attempt at an active protest by people working in the highway sector, a blockage of roads. The National Roadworker's Strike Committee is based in Kalisz. I am the only deputy in that town and that committee has approached me because up until now the negotiations have not had any concrete specific results. The matter has been left hanging in midair. This happened on Monday—the National Roadworker's Strike Committee told me that as of Tuesday there would be 8-hour blockages of roads. Thanks to my mediation the date was successfully deferred by 3 days to Friday. This morning I also mediated with the director general of the public highways and I managed to mediate that as of Friday talks will be started and maybe the catastrophic situation will not come about whereby our roads would be blocked for 8 hours a day. The situation is very difficult, very complicated, as there is a likelihood that if the winter is going to be the type of one as there should be in Poland, with freezing temperatures and snow, then we are going to have snow covered roads. The situation in the highways sector is tragic. I am aware of the fact that the provisional budget draft is only provisional (?and not) perfect but at the same time by presenting this picture, a picture of determined people who after all work in the budget sphere, I would like to say to the esteemed chamber that it is our duty to pass this provisional budget draft as quickly as possible, and naturally that is my suggestion, and work further on a budget as not being something enigmatic, so that we don't have to change it every month, every quarter, every week. Thank you.

Warsaw TV Updates Strikes

LD2308221189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Strike readiness at the Stalowa Wola steelworks has been called off. An agreement was signed with the management which regulates pay issues.

However, the work force at the Andropol plant in Andrychow is already in its third day of strikes. Despite recent pay raises of an average level of Z70,000, workers are demanding an extra Z35,000.

A strike is continuing at the Lodz-Olechowo shunting station. Here also the issue is another large pay increase.

Around 500 people are striking at the Marcel mine.

The Morcinek and Grodziec mines are also not working.

The Solidarity Citizens' Committee in Wodzislaw Slaski has appealed to striking mineworkers to renounce their action.

And in Warsaw, the metropolitan fire fighters are protesting, but its organizers are ruling out the possibility of undertaking an active strike.

Solidarity Appeals to Miners

LD2308233289 Warsaw PAP in English
2231 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 23—The "Solidarity" Citizens Committee in Wodzislaw Slaski (southern Poland) conveyed today to PAP the following appeal:

"We address our appeal and earnest request to all crews on strike, in particular to Marcel and Morcinek mines, to abandon strike actions that shock the whole society at a time when [passage indistinct] mines.

"We thank for a public spirit shown by the crews of Anna, Rymer and Rydultowy mines, by all crews displaying full understanding of the social and political situation."

Strikes in Silesia Suspended

LD2408082589 Warsaw PAP in English
0759 GMT 24 Aug 89

["Strikes in Silesia Suspended (Flash)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 24—Strikes were suspended for one month at the "Marcel", "Morcinek", "Grodziec" and "Jowisz" mines. Also the sit-in strike at the automobile transport enterprise here was suspended till October 31.

Silesia Agreement Signed

LD2408111589 Warsaw PAP in English
0858 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 24—After eight days of strike in the "Marcel" mine in Wodzislaw Slaski, an eight-point agreement was signed last night on suspending for a month the sit-in strike there as well as in the "Morcinek", "Grodziec" and "Jowisz" coal mines.

The last strikers left the mines before 6 a.m. today. The agreement ensures that the strikers will not be penalized in any way. A commission composed of representatives of the hard coal community, both trade unions and other sides concerned will review how the main postulate concerning wage rises is to be solved by September 24.

Jaruzelski Meets Group on Unknown Soldier's Tomb

LD2408094289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] President Wojciech Jaruzelski has received a delegation of the Citizens Committee for Renovation of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. The subject of the meeting was a change in the contents and forms of the presentation of the Polish arms on the tomb.

Jaruzelski Receives Gen Skalski

LD2308214189 Warsaw PAP in English
2002 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today a delegation of the citizens' committee for revalorization of the unknown soldiers' tomb in Warsaw.

The committee, chaired by ex-pilot of the 2nd World War General Stanislaw Skalski, was set up a few months ago to alter the contents and form of presentation of traditions of Polish arms.

Sekula Comments on Quantity of State Reserves

LD2308214489 Warsaw PAP in English
1957 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—In a statement for PAP today Poland's Vice-Premier Ireneusz Sekula characterized the state reserves. Excerpts:

"In the recent difficult period the government was forced to treat and use the state reserves as an active instrument in economic practice. It allowed us to reinforce priority branches of production and those of particular importance for economy.

"The difficult supply situation and import restrictions triggered off presure to draw from the reserves. Despite considerable pressure to use the state reserves, their minimum levels have been preserved and so did the general potential of the reserves.

"The reserves of some articles are of seasonal character connected with the periodicity of production, for instance corn, sugar, meat, cotton, and their present level is considerably lower than at the end of last year. Those reserves are usually reconstructed in the fourth quarter of a year.

"The reserves of copper, rubber, tyres and of numerous other commodities of considerable importance for the state economy have grown or remained at the same level.

"As concerns the currency reserves, Poland has them of course and it is worth stressing that since Premier Rakowski took office up till now they have grown by over 20 percent," Vice-Premier Sekula stated.

Catholic Programs Broadcasting From 3 Sep

LD2308213289 Warsaw PAP in English
1758 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 23—A Catholic radio and TV broadcasting centre is to start airing its programmes on Polish radio on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, following an agreement by the conference of Poland's Episcopate and the Committee for Radio and Television of June 28th, 1989.

The number of the programmes will increase gradually. The first of them will be aired on Sunday, Sept. 3rd at 6:55 hrs a.m., Channel 1, and the second on the same day at 10:00 hrs a.m. after the end of the transmission of the church service, on Channel 4.

Ceausescu on Unilateral Cut in Troops, Weapons

LD2308200289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1046 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Zagreb, August 23 (TANJUG)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has told the Yugoslav weekly DANAS that his country has begun a unilateral cut in troops, weapons and military costs and now spends less on armament per citizen than any other country in Europe.

"Military costs in our country," the Romanian party and state leader said in an extensive interview to the Zagreb weekly, "are under three percent of the national income and we intend to cut this even further in future."

Ceausescu underscored that the cut in military expenditures helped Romania in realizing its program of development and repaying all its foreign debts. He also said that Bucharest is urging the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, opposes the militarization of space, and urges NATO to give up the modernization of tactical rockets. In his words, Romania is determined in its efforts to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace.

Ceausescu described speculations by the Western press that Romania has an atom bomb as "crazy" and added that he did not want to discuss this at all.

Ceausescu said that Romania had had a foreign debt of over 11 billion dollars in 1980 and that it had decided to repay the entire debt nine years ago, convinced that "a foreign debt presents an obstacle on the road to socio-economic development and the construction of socialist society" in the country. Ceausescu said that Romania repayed 24 billion dollars in both capital and interests from 1975 until March this year to its foreign creditors, of which 17 billion dollars from 1980 to the present alone.

The Romanian leader specified that, "on the basis of its own experience, but also of developments in the world," his country had decided to take no more credits and forbid firms to take loans from abroad which "in some way engage the state and the people."

Asked about relations with Hungary, Ceausescu said that there had been certain pretensions "to responsibility for the lives of some Romanian citizens of Hungarian nationality" and stated that this was an internal affair of Romania. "All the citizens of our country have the same obligations as citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania," he said and expressed his country's desire to develop good cooperation with its neighbours without interference in the internal affairs of any country.

The Romanian leader said that the implementation of the system of urbanization of villages in Romania does not mean that people have to change districts, but that they only have to move to new houses. He said that there is no discrimination in Romania with respect to religion, nationality or race and that the national minorities in that country have full rights, both under the law and in practice.

Responding to a question about human rights in Romania, Ceausescu said that "some reactionary circles ignored the fundamental genuine rights by attempting to interfere in Romania's internal affairs."

Ceausescu did not respond directly to a question of whether his wife Elena and his son might succeed him at the head of the Romanian state. He only said that his wife is an official of the Romanian Communist Party and that "she performs tasks in the party and the state according to decisions of the party and state leadership," adding that it is good when members of one family share political views.

The Romanian president said that the Romanian Communist Party has 3.8 million members, 55 per cent of whom are workers, and that 82 new towns were founded in the country in the past two decades, saying that his country this year had its best harvest ever with the per hectare yield of eight tons of wheat.

Asked about his hobbies, Ceausescu said: "My hobby is the realization of socialism in Romania. I have lived that life of serving Romania since I was thirteen" said Ceausescu in the conclusion of the interview with DANAS.

Nuclear-Free Balkans, Collaboration Advocated

AU1908183389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 19 Aug 89

["For the Transformation of the Balkans Into a Zone of Collaboration and Good-Neighborliness"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/8/1989—Promoting an active international policy of high responsibility for the interests of the Romanian people and of the whole mankind, Romania has paid over the entire period after the historical act of 23 August 1944 special attention to ensuring a climate of understanding and security in the geographical region it belongs to.

In this spirit, Romania has consistently militated for strengthening the relations of good neighbourliness among Balkan states, for changing the peninsula into a zone of peace and fruitful collaboration. Romania's important foreign policy documents, President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent demarches enriched considerably and multilaterally the concept concerning the creation in the Balkans of a zone of peace and collaboration free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, gave strong impetus to the process of promoting and building such a zone.

Starting from the belief that such an evolution would contribute to the development of a climate of detente and collaboration on the entire continent and would go down as an integrant part of the security-building process in Europe, Romania also took into consideration the fact that all Balkan countries intend to make as fast as possible economic progress, being necessary that the advantage of geographical proximity, of the complementary character of their national economies be used.

Romania has permanently worked for the development of the bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan states. It has consistently declared and militated for permanent meetings and contacts at all levels, the purpose of which is the analysis and adoption of adequate measures conducive to the development of Balkan cooperation, the creation of a climate of peace, friendship and good-neighbourliness in that region.

Noteworthy is the fact that, although in the Balkan Peninsula there are states with various social systems members of the NATO Pact or of the Warsaw Treaty, or neutral and nonaligned, or belonging to different economic groupings Romania has good relations of friendship and collaboration with all Balkan countries. A decisive role in the strengthening of Romania's relations with the other states in the region had President Nicolae Ceausescu's frequent meetings with the leaders of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, either in Bucharest or in Sofia, Belgrade, Athens or Ankara, during the official visits paid to those countries.

On an economic plane, Romania and all the Balkan countries concluded important documents apt to stimulate the mutually advantageous collaboration. The documents signed with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Albania give Romania's relations with those states a stable base of broad perspective, they deepen the economic cooperation, by covenanting new, superior forms of cooperation in production. On this durable basis, Romania's cooperation with the Balkan states includes a wide range of domains from the complex utilization of the Danube's power potential and the cooperation in high-tech branches, such as machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, to the joint construction of economic units of mutual interest in the power, steel and mining fields. In the few last years, Romania's economic and technical-scientific exchanges with all the Balkan countries have recorded a continuous progress.

Romania considers that, starting from this good and very important beginning, it is necessary that firmer action should be taken, in close cooperation, for a more intense expansion of economic, technical-scientific, cultural collaboration as well as for the development of political collaboration with a view to changing the Balkans into a zone of peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases. Romania considers the development of cooperation and collaboration among Balkan countries as a contribution to the achievement of a climate of broad collaboration in all fields of activity. Underscoring the special importance of collaboration in industry and of the transfer of technology, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has recently appreciated that the countries in the Balkans, by a good collaboration, could solve together a lot of questions at the level of the latest gains of science and technology, could ensure a more powerful socioeconomic development. The achievement of such an active cooperation could influence even more the collaboration in Europe and the world over, would have the value of an example.

Romania is determined to actively participate in and to broadly develop—both bilaterally, with every country in the Balkans, and multilaterally—a series of actions of cooperation in production. This is very possible, starting from the fact that the Balkan states have the necessary industrial and technological basis and the material possibilities to achieve a broad cooperation, which should help the settlement of many complex questions in each country, the rise of the standard of living of the peoples in the region.

By virtue of these options, Romania made an important contribution to some inter-Balkan meetings. The most recent one, held in Bucharest on a ministerial level at the beginning of June, was devoted to industrial cooperation and transfer of technology. It was preceded by a series of other meetings which represented important steps on the path of examining and identifying concrete means to give an impetus to the general ties of cooperation on a Balkan plane.

Acting for the promotion of inter-Balkan collaboration, Romania also welcomed and granted its full support to the proposals made by other states in the Balkan Peninsula regarding the promotion of cooperation and understanding among the countries in the region.

Today one can note with satisfaction the establishment and development of better relations of collaboration in the Balkans, the existence of a more favourable political climate than ever before in the afterwar period. Although some problems, conflicts and controversies still exist, although contradictory interests are still manifest—linked often to pressures and interference from outside the region—a certain measure of progress has been achieved in the aggregate of relations among the Balkan countries.

Starting from what has been achieved in the few last years, from the experience gained till now, from the necessity of opening new prospects to the development of multilateral collaboration, President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed the organization of a summit of the Balkan states as a highly important political target. In Romania's opinion, the materialization of that initiative would give the most adequate framework for the joint discussion of new measures to be taken for the settlement of existing questions, for confidence- and security-building in our region.

Romania is of the opinion that, at the same time with the intensification of the process of cooperation, good neighbourliness and understanding, this process will be crowned by an ever more powerful climate of mutual confidence and security among the countries in the region, which should favour the change of the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, ridded of foreign bases and troops. In this context stress should be laid on Romania's principled stand—consistently asserted along the years—that the achievement of such great targets, namely European security and disarmament, is a task of all countries.

On the basis of this unitary outlook, Romania considers that the transformation of the Balkans into a chemical- and nuclear- weapon-free zone falls within the context of the general efforts for security and cooperation in Europe, for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from our continent, for the building of a united Europe in its diversity of social systems, of peace and peaceful cooperation among equal nations.

Italian Journalists Expelled Over Interview

AU2308102289 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] (ANSA) Paris, [no date as received]—Two freelance Italian journalists were ordered to leave Romania, August 11, after interviewing a dissident writer, the Paris-based League for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania said Tuesday.

Rosella Simone and Simona Massaia-Lamberti arrived in Bucharest August 3 on tourist visas, intending to contact leading dissidents in the capital. When they realised that they were being followed, they headed for Iasi in Moldavia, where Simone talked to writer Dan Petrescu. As she left his house, she was taken in for three hours of hard questioning by police officers.

The next day the two women were told to leave the country immediately without passing through the capital. They left shortly after for Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

VJESNIK Assessment of Changes in Poland

LD2408105989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Zagreb, August 24 (TANJUG)—Poland is the first country in which the "entire October experience" and the communist paradigm of social relations is substituted by the corpus of basic elements of a civic democratic system," the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes today. The daily thus assesses that, "for the first time, a pluralist and democratic order in Eastern Europe has begun to be realized in practice."

VJESNIK's commentator believes that the situation created by developments in Poland affects also other (real socialist) countries as a "lesson and an example." The daily warns about the danger that might follow a conflict between the opposition's possible tactlessness and the regime's possible inflexibility.

The Zagreb daily underscores that the Polish experience shows in practice that "a social system can be changed through evolutionary, political, and peaceful means." VJESNIK further states that "it is possible to change a social order and its key ideological characteristics without affecting bloc membership." The Zagreb daily concludes that it is now clear that "it was right for many social and political factors, the non-aligned for instance, to persevere in their efforts to decrease or abolish bloc polarization in the very name of the freedom to chose a social model."

LCY Committee Presidium Session Statement

LD2308213389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium supports the adoption of a social policy which would be a constituent part of the economic policy and the market economy, appropriate for the present crisis which creates increasingly greater dissatisfaction in society and disturbances, all of which is expressly gaining political significance. The Presidium also supports the adoption of an anti- inflationary program on the basis of the reform orientations, in the SFRY Assembly. This anti-inflationary program should be clear, comprehensive, and concrete, and should contain necessary measures of social policy and social protection.

Milan Pancevski presided over the 22-23 August LCY Central Committee Presidium session. The statement from this session reads:

The participants discussed the course of final preparations for the ninth Nonaligned Movement conference. Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foriegn affairs, informed the Presidium about this.

The Presidium endorsed the submitted concept of documents for the conference, and positively assessed the results achieved in the political and organizational preparations for the upcoming meeting of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries. The Presidium stressed the interest in a successful realization of this exceptionally significant international meeting and pointed out the need for the LC organizations and their members, together with the citizens of our country, to make maximum efforts in order to ensure successful work and optimum results in the ninth conference of nonaligned countries.

The Presidium also discussed the current economic and social situation in the country and the LC tasks connected with this.

The Presidium assessed that the changes in the economic system and the economic policy so far have opened up qualitatively new processes in the economy. Conditions are being created for the activity of an integrated market and for stronger positive effects from the world market. Deregulation creates prerequisites for economic subjects to adjust to the market conditions of the economic activity by making big efforts. The process of disburdening the economy, primarily through decreasing the federal budget, is underway. At the same time, the Presidium established that the economic system has not been rounded off and that the new solutions in the economic system, which create conditions for a positive activity of the market, have not been fully implemented. High inflation exacerbates the adoption of further changes in the system and their positive effects on the market behavior of economic subjects.

Certain results in the current economic activity, reflected particularly in the growth of production and exports, increased work productivity, strengthening of the country's foreign liquidity, etc. are being achieved. However, the main characeristic of our economic and social situation lies in high and steadily growing inflation. Economic measures and activities so far have not proved successful in slowing down and curbing inflation, and their slow adoption and realization also contributed to this. Inflation, which has become hyperinflation, is having a very negative effect on the business activity and development of the economy, social activities, and living standard of workers and citizens. Inflation also undermines the implementation of the economic and social reform.

The Presidium assessed that the economic crisis and high inflation lead to increasingly high dissatisfaction in society and big disturbances, all of which are gaining an explicitly political significance. Difficulties in the social area are also the consequence of the fact that no adequate social policy has been developed, as a constituent part of a modern economic policy and market economy. Therefore the LC must fully support efforts leading to a situation whereby, through the overall social activity, material prerequisites are created for the working person to live a normal life from the fruits of his labor.

In the current economic and political situation, resistance to reform changes is increasingly strengthening. Here, a distinction should be made between the resistance resulting from an inadequate economic structure and the resistance from bureaucratic, administrative, and technocratic positions, in particular in certain municipalities and work organizations that want to preserve the present relations, positions and privileges at any cost, particularly in the material sphere.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assessed that at all levels in society there is still not enough political mobilization and readiness for behavioral changes, nor responsibility for the decisive decrease of inflation and earning a living from one's own labor. The Presidium considered at the same time that both in the LC and in society, it is essential to achieve unity as soon as possible in light of the great dangers of a continuing growth of inflation in the economic, social, and political spheres, and of the need to achieve general social consensus on a program for halting and decisively reducing inflation on the basis of the reform orientations of the LCY conference. The need was stressed to adopt in the SFRY Assembly in the shortest possible time a clear, comprehensive, and concrete anti-inflation program which will also contain the essential measures of social policy and social protection, and at the same time serve as a foundation for the political mobilization of all subjective forces in all environments and at all levels.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly, the republic and provincial assemblies and their executive organs, and the self-managing and management organs in work organizations in the economy and other social activities have great responsibility for resolving the current socio-economic problems and particularly for the consequences of a further growth in inflation in the social and political sphere. Communists in these bodies must urgently initiate the undertaking of appropriate measures and activities for bridling inflation and adopting relevant social programs.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium considered at the same time that the seriousness and complexity of the present economic, social, and political trends and the dangers which they bring with them for our future socialist development, demand that unprincipled confrontations between individual leaderships should be stopped immediately.

The further activity in preparation for the 14th extraordinary LCY Congress, activity at the congress itself, and the implementation of its decisions must be primarily directed toward and subordinated to the solution of the real problems which our self-managing, socialist society is facing, taking into account the fact that the solutions should be in line with the strategic reform decisions.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will acquaint the central and provincial LC committees and the other LC leaderships with its assessments and stances and will call on them to initiate and lead, in accordance with their duties and responsibilities—together with the subjective factors, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, youth organization, and so on—the appropriate political actions aimed at resolving the current economic, social, and political problems and to mobilize workers and citizens to this end. One of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee will be devoted to an examination of this issue.

At today's session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined some of the important facts, circumstances, and political consequences connected with the intervention of the police organs in the case of Boris Muzevic, an LCY Central Committee Presidium member, on which the public has so far been given contradictory reports. On the basis of its confidence in Boris Muzevic' statement and the facts available so far, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considers that in their intervention following the traffic offence committed, the members of the traffic patrol of the Belgrade Secretariat for Internal Affairs exceeded their official authority in their use of force because certain policemen mistreated Boris Muzevic while establishing his identity and described the appearance of Muzevic at the time of the incident in their report extremely incorrectly and on the basis of fabricated suppositions, thereby damaging his moral and political integrity. All this resulted in the public's justified indignation and disquiet.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed, of course, that it is the right and the duty of the competent organs to take the legally prescribed measures against those who commit traffic and other offences, to act legally and equally toward all citizens, but also to respect their integrity and dignity.

The Presidium considered that the competent state organs did not react adequately in connection with this incident and did not ensure that the LCY Central Committee Presidium was availed of the full facts of this case.

The Presidium rightly expects that appropriate state organs will energetically, quickly, and comprehensively examine this case on the basis of comprehensively establishing facts and that on this basis they will make comprehensive assessments and inform the public about this, as well as undertake appropriate measures toward the culprits in this incident.

According to the statement, the Presidium pointed out that a quick and unmeasured reaction by political organs objectively makes the work of appropriate organs more difficult and slows it down. A speedy and one-sided reaction by the Slovene LC Central Committee has not contributed to shedding any light and to a comprehensive and correct assessment of this case. As a result of this, a reaction by the Belgrade LC city conference, in some of its stands, is also one-sided and unmeasured, as

well as political reactions across the country and inappropriate comments by some public information media. This has resulted in wider negative political consequences.

The Presidium stressed that it is necessary to prevent a harmful politicization of this case and its irresponsible placing within a wider context of the existing conflicts and confrontations, because in this way whole environments are unjustly accused, interethnic distrust is created, as well as other negative feelings and relations. Therefore, the LCY Central Committee Presidium once again pointed out the responsibility for publicly expressed political stands and the need that with such sensitive issues, soberness and political reason should be the prerequisites for emotions, it is said in conclusion to the statement from today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Decision To Hold 26th LCY Session 11 Sep

LD2308215189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—The League of Communists [LCY] Central Committee Presidium decided that the 26th LCY Central Committee Session should be held on 11 September. At this session, the Central Committee will discuss proposed ideopolitical bases to changes and amendments to the LCY statute, and endorse stands on LCY activities to interethnic relations on the bases of socialist self-management. It is also envisaged that the Central Committee will verify stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the ideopolitical essence of attacks on the personality and work of J.B. Tito and the tasks of the League of Communists on curbing and unmasking them.

Further Reportage on Muzevic Beating Case

Ljubljana Radio Cites Newspapers

AU2308200289 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] The brutal beating of Boris Muzevic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has caused considerable reaction in the media, and, of course, very sharp polemics. This is said among other things by [Trieste] PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK today. The newspaper also reveals a very significant detail in connection with the Belgrade incident. It says that a man who happened to be passing at the time—a high official in the federal Central Committee, Serbian by nationality, a lawyer by profession, and legal adviser to the central party leadership—informed the traffic patrol who Boris Muzevic was and what office he held.

Let us leaf through some other Yugoslav newspapers. NOVA MAKEDONIJA in a special editorial says among other things that the Yugoslav public has been shocked once again because of a scandal that will, it seems, worsen the poor relations between the republic even more. The cause was banal, but the reasons for police conduct were certainly not naive. In these difficult times for our country, the consequences will be extremely dangerous. It is not a matter of a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia being beaten up, for this can happen to any ordinary citizen. The reaction should be the same: One should realize that there is no democracy and no rule of law in a community where, in keeping with the classic methods of police regimes, people are beaten up just for exceeding the speed limit.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA says that the inglorious episode in the Belgrade streets will undoubtedly influence a deterioration of relations between Slovenia and Serbia.

The Muzevic case became public only after the Slovene party leadership published its statement, or rather after the media published the reply by the Serbian Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Unless the affair is clarified by the same procedure, Zagreb VJESNIK says, it is to be expected that many rumors about the maltreatment of the Slovenes in Serbia and especially in Belgrade, at present only circulating in the lobbies, will reach the Slovene public, and Serbia will again reply by reports on the maltreatment of the Serbs in Slovenia.

It will be seen in a few days whether another all-out political and media battle is in the offing. Even now it is certain that the Muzevic case has considerably distanced Belgrade from Slovenia, and Slovenia from the Yugoslav capital, Zagreb VJESNIK says among other things.

Zagreb VECERNJI LIST says that it is beyond dispute that the law applies to everybody in the same way. The chief weakness of the statement by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia is that one does not learn how Boris Muzevic received his injuries. The public in the country cannot be satisfied with such a statement, and it is certain that the truth offered by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia will not be the only truth.

With its statement, the Slovene Party Presidium tried to portray the Muzevic case, as similar to the case of the Ljubljana Four [Jansa, Borstner, Zavrl, and Tasic convicted by the Military Court in Ljubljana on 27 July 1988], Pristina JEDINSTVO says. In its game, it did not miss the opportunity to give a lecture on democracy and the law-governed state to the regular culprits in the leadership of Serbia and other organs in that republic, and did so in an ironic and insulting manner, JEDINSTVO stresses.

Muzevic Case Commented On

AU2408085589 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Talk by Zivojin Jerotijevic and Kosta Krajincanic on the Muzevic case]

[Text] [Jerotijevic] The leading Macedonian daily, NOVA MAKEDONIJA, carries a special editorial with

the characteristic title: A Story About Democracy. The commentator, Milan Banov, says: The occasion was banal but the reasons for the actions by the militia are not in the least bit naive. He is obviously taking as real the claim that Muzevic was beaten up. An editorial with such a title cannot avoid posing the question: Is Belgrade becoming dangerous and unsafe for all those who do not agree with or have different opinions about politics in Serbia? With regard to this, the commentator called it an inglorious episode from the Belgrade streets, but the NOVA MAKEDONIJA editorial asks the Serbian leadership to immediately condemn the vandalistic behavior of the militiamen and to call to account the direct participants in the violent act.

The commentator of the Sarajevo VECERNJE NOVINE predicts that the following will probably happen to us: Political vultures will screech that the policy of answering a book with a book has long been a mere worn-out cliche in this country and, as now, the instruments of persuasion will be literally supplemented with clubs. We will now be hearing from some of the citizens in the northwest of the belief that Slovenes are even beginning to be beaten up, while some supporters of the Serbian revolution will hysterically lament that Serbia is being framed for everything in order to discredit its leadership.

The commentator Vlado Slamberger writes in Ljubljana DELO that Boris Muzevic has been assured a place in the history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, either as the first, most senior party official to be beaten up by Serbian policemen or as the first, most senior party official to be involved in a serious traffic offense who wanted to untruthfully accuse the policemen of having behaved badly toward him. Dealing with the idea that the law should apply to everyone equally, if we really want a law-governed state, Slamberger nevertheless comments that it should not be forgotten that Franc Setinc did not feel comfortable in Belgrade, that Joze Smole was never ensured a safe journey from his Slovene grass roots to the session of the Presidium of the federal front organization, and that Federal Assembly delegates adopted special measures for Kosovo under, what is called, pressure from the furious masses gathered in front of the statues of horses at the entrance to the Assembly.

In the commentary by Miroslav Koprivnica entitled "Beating," Zagreb VJESNIK accepts with reservations the beliefs that come from Ljubljana and Belgrade, stressing that it is not easy at the moment to judge who usurped more of the rights that did not belong to them and who had the shorter fuse. Momentarily putting the Muzevic case into a humorous context, the commentator witily, I could say, comments that it will perhaps be established later that Muzevic was injured when he slipped, for example, on a banana peel, which does actually happen to people even when they do not come into contact with the militia.

However, in a more serious tone, the commentator stresses that a beating by the militia can never be justified, regardless of the current relations between North and South and regardless of the fact that the beating was supposedly meted out to a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, says the editorial in the Zagreb VJESNIK.

In his statement to BORBA, Boris Muzevic says that he has decided to keep quiet for the time being because he is not ready to contribute to a further heightening of interethnic and other types of relations in Yugoslavia until a commission of the Federal Executive Council has taken a stand on this and until the incident is discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. It has so far not been confirmed whether the highest party leadership in our country discussed this at its session yesterday and today.

[Krajincanic] In expectation of new details about Boris Muzevic's traffic violation, anyone who has managed to preserve at least a little common sense in the Yugoslav political chaos must ask themselves the question: What was the aim of launching this latest affair?

As can be seen from the cited commentaries, this affair has appeared like a jackpot in a slot machine in some Yugoslav communities, as if people could not wait for something like this to happen, to manipulate something, and to worsen even more an already serious political situation in the country. One can simply believe that someone in Yugoslavia adheres to the basic principle of the worse things are the better.

It is depressing to recognize that we are living in the same country with people who do not wish the country well. Evidence is presented in the cited commentaries by NOVA MAKEDONIJA, VECERNJE NOVINE, and DELO that indicates that nothing can be done about this.

One traffic incident, about which an official investigation has not yet given the last word, has become through the force of malice, a political affair over which people want everything to come to a head, to be explained, and to be destroyed. It has become a weapon in the political struggle, the crowning argument, a material proof, and generally the main problem of Yugoslav reality.

A horrific message has been launched from Slovenia: Those who think differently are beaten up in Belgrade. The proof: Boris Muzevic. The conclusion: Belgrade and Serbia commit political violence. Abandon all hope, ye who enter.

The message is certainly intended for the international public too, which has in fact recently been turned toward the capital city of Yugoslavia which, in the judgment from Ljubljana, has been pronounced as the notorious center of police and political terror.

Even if he has never been in Belgrade and Serbia, it must be clear to a well-intentioned person that such a curse can only be thought up and spread by a great hatred which welcomes literally every excuse for destroying Yugoslavia.

Common sense would never claim that, for example, the whole of Macedonia is a twilight zone solely because women and children were beaten in Vevcani, nor that Bosnia-Hercegovina lives in the Dark Ages solely because individual heavies plunder social property or persecute intellectuals. Only demented people could claim that Croatia is a hotbed of revived Ustashas because of several nationalist incidents on the Dalmatian coast, or that Slovenia practices Yugoslav apartheid solely because at one time cries of "Hang the Serbs" and "Chain the Bosnians," could be heard in the center of Ljubljana

!f every incident, and even the banal ones, in the Belgrade streets is seen as a deliberate political provocation and a Serbian fantasy, and while an awareness prevails that does not have the time and patience to wait for even the credible facts, it could happen that Yugoslavia will really become a twilight zone and part of the Dark Ages and the system of apartheid. No reasonable person will accept such an apocalyptic future, but the condition is that thoughts of evil which only come from hatred should be eliminated from our country as soon as possible.

LCY Presidency Assessment

LD2408080989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0429 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, August 23 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today assessed that the Belgrade traffic police "transgressed official authorization" when they used force against member of the same body Boris Muzevic last Thursday.

Its announcement issued this evening says that the highest Yugoslav party leadership, made the above assessment "on the basis of their trust in Muzevic's statements and according to the available information".

The announcement recalls that the competent authorities are to take legal steps against violators of traffic and other regulations, but are to respect their integrity and dignity.

The incident caused a lot of publicity among the public here after the party leadership of Slovenia, the republic whose representative Muzevic is in the LCY CC [Central Committee] Presidency, officially protested on Monday claiming that the Belgrade policemen "beat up" Musevic.

The Republic of Serbia Secretariat for Internal Affairs denied the allegation the same evening and accused Muzevic of a number of successive major traffic violations and incorrect conduct towards the traffic policemen.

Owing to the major publicity the domestic media gave the Muzevic affair, the incident, however, outgrew the framework of a citizen-police conflict and took on overtones of an inter-nationality political incident.

The Yugoslav party leadership today expressed expectations that the competent state bodies would examine the whole case, inform the public of the results of their investigation and take adequate measures against those guilty in the incident." [Quote marks as received]

According to the LCY CC Presidency assessment, "the rash and tactless reaction" of certain political bodies, including the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LC [League of Communists] of Slovenia, and inappropriate comments on certain public media have only hampered the elucidation of the affair and brought about negative political consequences. The party leadership thus appealed that the harmful politicalization of the whole incident and its irresponsible inclusion into a "wider context of existing conflicts and confrontations" in Yugoslavia be prevented.

Argentina's Menem Views Nonaligned Summit

AU2308170289 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 89 p 6

[TANJUG report on interview with Carlos Menem, president of Argentina, to TANJUG correspondent Marko Jensterle: "The Host Has Not Been Chosen Accidentally"—date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Aug—"Yugoslavia plays a key role in the Nonaligned Movement, so it is not surprising that it has accepted the offer to host the summit of the nonaligned countries for the second time and, I would add, has shown much self-sacrifice in doing so."

"I think that this gesture has shown Yugoslav broadmindedness," Carlos Menem, president of Argentina, says in an interview given to Marko Jensterle, TANJUG correspondent in Buenos Aires, on the occasion of the forthcoming summit of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries. New Argentinian President Menem, who will head the Argentine delegation to the summit which will be held in Belgrade 4-7 September, adds that the fact that Yugoslavia had been given the role of the host of the summit for a second time is "not at all accidental," but that it is one of those political acts that "bear a strong mark of history."

"What do you expect of the Belgrade meeting? Which proposals and ideas is Argentina bringing to the ninth summit?" was one of the questions we asked.

"Argentina has been preparing itself for the Belgrade meeting without any pretensions to play a main role, but

is ready to make its creative contribution to the summit in order to make it successful," Menem replied.

Summits are characterized by a great flexibility with regard to topics discussed and, which is also very important, by a fluent dialogue carried out even outside regular sessions. I think that new winds are blowing now, new processes opening, and a new organzation being created before our very eyes.

Many nonaligned countries are simply no longer capable of bearing the burden of foreign debts. Is this problem soluble?, was our next question.

"Argentina does not have its own solution for the debt problem which is universal," Menem says. "Argentina itself is searching for creative forms of finding ideas and ways to solve the debt problem. We hope that Latin American countries will be successful in searching for a solution. We are just as interested in this as our creditors are."

With regard to economic topics, one speaks more and more often about the problem of cooperation between the North and the South, but also about insufficient links among the developing countries themselves (South-South cooperation). Can that cooperation be intensified?, we asked Menem.

"As things stand now, there is no cooperation on an equal footing between North and South. The system which still prevails is not aiming at equality, but primarily at maximum profit. Such a method has brought us to the present situation, to an extreme indebtedness. I always insist on the need to establish a new international economic order in which the division of the otherwise single globe into North and South would be overcome. The new international economic order is based on a global concept that can be summed up in the assertion that there is one world, just as there is one human race."

"The nonaligned countries are more and more active in solving international problems," Menem says, "because the development of the political consciousness and new technologies has rendered the concept on the existence of periferal and central, powerful and underdeveloped, and big and small states, invalid. Nevertheless, the Nonaligned Movement must adapt itself to the current situation, something that has already been done in some parts of industrialized Europe, Asia, Latin America, and so on. We are living in the times when human and political values are being reexamined."

Is that the reason for the nonaligned countries themselves to speak more and more often about the need for modernizing themselves and for strengthening their role and efficiency?

"I think that is obvious," Carlos Menem, president of Argentina, said in his interview to TANJUG.

PLO's Qaddumi Visits Prior to Nonaligned Summit

Loncar, Qaddumi Discuss Summit

LD2208143489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, August 22 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and head of the PLO political directory (Foreign Minister of the Palestinian state) Faruq Qaddumi met in Belgrade today and focused their talks on the preparations for the upcoming nonaligned summit.

Loncar informed Qaddumi of Yugoslavia's stand on the new role and modernization of the Nonaligned Movement, expressed the Yugoslav stand on the documents which are to be submitted and discussed at the summit and informed his guest about the preparations for the summit, which begin on September 4.

Both sides assessed that the current international situation opened possibilities for resolving regional conflicts, but underscored that some hotbeds of crisis, such as the Middle East, have remained outside these positive developments.

Drnovsek Receives Qaddumi

LD2308193289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, today received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and foreign minister of the State of Palestine.

In a short friendly talk, which was also attended by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, mention was made of final preparations for the ninth conference of the heads of state or governments of nonaligned countries and of its significance for future activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

They also discussed other current international themes, in particular the Middle East and further involvement of nonaligned countries in dealing with the crisis.

Sapundziju, Thai Crown Prince Visits, Talks

LD2208213989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG)—This evening, Riza Sapundziju, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Crown Prince of Thailand Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, held concluding talks and reiterated the assessment about the closeness and similarity of views as a result of the very good relations between the two countries.

The two sides also expressed interest in a further development of economic cooperation and increase of bilateral trade which has in recent years recorded a moderate

but steady rise. Last year the value of bilateral trade deliveries reached $30 million.

Prince Vajiralongkorn, who today toured a permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment in Nikinci and visited the Air and Technological Institute in Belgrade, this evening said that he was impressed by the possibilities offered by the Yugoslav military industry.

Sapundziju briefed his guest about the latest preparations for the ninth nonaligned summit, which will be held in Belgrade at the beginning of September.

The Thai Crown Prince will be received by Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, tomorrow.

Drnovsek, Sapundziju Holds Talks

LD2308201289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)—Today, in the Palace of the Federation, Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Maha Vajiralongkorn, crown prince of Thailand, who is staying in our country on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of bilateral relations, in particular the results achieved in recent years in economic cooperaton between the SFRY and Thailand.

Albanian Census Treatment of Minorities Viewed

LD2408093589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0713 GMT 24 Aug 89

["Census, Albanian Fashion" by Gordan Ranitovic—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 24 (TANJUG)—Authorities in Tirana have finally admitted that there are Montenegrins, Serbs and Croats in Albania. They have gone further than that, they have specified—there are one hundred of them, no more no less, and as many as 1,697 Macedonians, too.

In the recently published results of the April census and a subsequent letter to the United Nations, Tirana somewhat corrects its earlier claims to say that, of the country's population of 3,182,111, (?two) percent, or 61,816 are non-Albanians. In addition to the above Slavic peoples, these two percent include also 58,758 Greeks and 1,261 (?members of other) ethnic groups.

Ramiz Alia has improved on his predecessor Enver Hoxha. It is true that, unlike the master, he has failed to come up with substantially larger number of Macedonians but, after all these (?years) of assimilation, displacement and terror over the minorities, particularly Slavic, he has admitted that the long denied Montenegrins, Serbs and Croats do live in Albania.

It would be interesting to know how Albanian censors i.e., the government and the party, have come to the figure of less than 2,000 people of Slavic descent, when the census questionnaire did not even bother to request information on the membership or otherwise of these ethnic minorities.

The question naturally arises of what has become of tens of thousands of members of the Yugoslav nations who are not mentioned in the census results, and what their national rights might be. It is a well established fact that the only right the Yugoslav minorities in Albania are free to exercise (although Article 12 of the Albanian Constitution, obviously designed for the (?eyes of the international public, guarantees an equal development of the minorities in all fields of the social life), is the right of the Macedonian ethnic group in nine vilages to schooling in their (?mother) tongue, Macedonian, in the first two years of the primary school.

In transacting official business, members of all ethnic minorities are (?forced) to use only the Albanian language.

In view of the fact that Albania is a country in which minorities are systematically being terrorized with the object of assimilation and creation of an ethnically pure state, it is today very difficult to obtain any reliable information on the number of people of Slavic origin living in the country. The only basis for estimates are figures valid at the time before World War Two which indicate that Albania might have up to 120,000 people of Slavic origin. According to figures released by the Institute for the National History of Macedonians in Skopje, Yugoslavia, there should be from 50,000 to 60,000 Macedonians.

Italian diplomatic reports from 1922 indicate that there were 95,000 Serbs in Albania at the time (obviously including Macedonians and Montenegrins).

Today, in the country which clamours daily before the international public against alleged violations of the national rights of ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia, the citizens of Slavic origin must not even give their children non-Albanian names. Moreover, under the 1966 and 1975 parliamentary decrees, all persons found to have "unsuitable" names and surnames had to change them to new, "revolutionary" names recommended by registration officers and listed in special registers.

OSLOBODJENJE Supports Markovic Policy

AU2208113989 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 89 p 5

[Miroslav Jankovic article "Can It Be Done in This Way" reprinted from Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE, date of publication not given]

[Text] Ante Markovic is not a particularly creative premier, but he is very practical and imaginative, which again means creativity. He does not think up anything

new, because everything in life and thus in economics, too, has been thought of a long time ago; he only applies what has been seen before. He thus coolly and shrewdly hit the economy, which after the abolition of checking account credits naively thought that it would continue to extend credit to citizens under the same conditions (free of interest), but this time through direct debits. The Federal Executive Council has nothing against it, but it insists that realistic interest rates are charged, just as they are paid on savings. Here comes the latest clash between Ante Markovic and the poor people, and the even poorer economy of Yugoslavia. We are of course on Markovic's side.... Why?

Yugoslavia and its people seem to be unable to renounce the greatest ideological illusion that has entered this region in the past 50 years: that you can live on credit for ever; that you must do it and that you are entitled to it; that all the reforms may be implemented but easy credit should not be touched; that you can touch every holy object (and they have not only been touched but "manhandled") but credits are untouchable; that you can carry on "in the Yugoslav way": quietly moaning and majestically sinking into a chasm that can now be clearly seen.

Money is like every precious thing in this world: its value rises with its scarcity. This is the first letter of Markovic's economic logic, learned a long time ago from others. Credit is money, as yet unearned; and if credit is granted without interest or at a low rate of interest in the present rampant inflation, it is money given away as a gift. Nobody in this world gives money away to others just for the fun of it, or as our Bosnians say, "na bigajri hak" [Turkism for "no proper reason"].... Why should the state of Yugoslavia now give money away to its people in the form of a general crediting of all sorts of things? Why should it develop, through this pernicious business, most varied people's skills of legal theft and plunder of national goods, unless its thinking ran on the same lines as the thinking of the state's head, the Federal Executive Council, did until Markovic's time.

Some 3 or 4 months ago, Zastava began to sell cars against checks in two installments. Clever Yugoslav people immediately thought up a trick. They sold their old car for 3 billion old dinars (this was the average price at the time), put all the money into the bank, and bought a new car from Zastava, paying with checks. It happened that because of the tremendous turnover of checks in Kragujevac, it took 3 months for the checks to be cleared, but considering that the money from the sale of the old car was deposited in the bank, it attracted that famous interest rate for checking accounts. The clever manipulator would thus get a new car and some 2 billion dinars interest for the 3-billion-dinars positive balance on his checking account. As Delic [popular sports commentator] would say, is this possible and does such a thing happen anywhere in the world, except in the mountainous Balkans...

When one looks thorough the spectacles of mathematics, the present moanings of the traders that sales are very sticky because of the lack of credit, that a suit costs 1 billion old dinars, a car 20 billion, and so forth, have a somewhat ridiculous tone. Who says, and where is it stipulated, that everybody in Yugoslavia (all these people) should have a car? Measured by how they work, what they know, what education they have...many people possess even too much. I apologize to the young and educated people who have not yet even had a chance to work and to show how they do it and what they know.... Who says, and where is it stipulated, that everybody should go to the seaside for a vacation, and should do so on credit, which is to say at the expense of the state? The seaside is not bread, a car is not sugar, and an expensive suit is not meat. It is painful that food is expensive, but it cannot be cheaper as long as one lives on credit....

Markovic took a swing at a good but sore point of the Yugoslav style of life: credit. We are galloping toward an inflation when a sack of money will not even buy that sack. Any measure that will slow down that gallop at least into a trot is worth something. Anything else is worth less and is painful.

Mitrovic Interviewed on Price Increases

AU2208084189 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 89 p 5

[Dragan Bujosevic report on interview with Aleksandar Mitrovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council: "A Slower Rise in Prices by the End of the Year"—date and place not given]

[Text] We are still optimistic that prices will rise more slowly in the next few months. We expected the June price increase but not the one in July. When we realized the situation in agriculture and the food industry, we "allowed" the prices in these sectors to increase. This increase over 1 year has been nearly the same as the increase in industrial prices. We expect them to stagnate now. Over quite a long period, producers' prices have risen more slowly than retail prices, while in the previous months they were always higher by 3-6 percent. Therefore, we expect a lower rate of price increases in August, a slight increase in September, and then an additional fall in the rate of increase until the end of the year, Aleksandar Mitrovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in our interview, when we asked him whether he believed that the rate of inflation would be reduced in the next few months and halted in December at the annual level of 750 percent, as the Federal Executive Council announced at one stage.

[Question] Does this mean that this year will end with an inflation rate of 750 percent?

[Mitrovic] We are doing everything so that it is no greater than 800 percent at the end of the year. We will therefore increase some anti-inflationary measures, propose new ones, and suggest that those that the Yugoslav Assembly has rejected be adopted.

Reducing the Dinar—More Slowly

[Question] What are these new measures?

[Mitrovic] These are measures to be taken in the field of monetary policy, but we must be cautious in this respect so that we do not cause illiquidity and a decrease in production. We would like the growth in production to be around 3 percent at the end of the year, even though this is in its way inflationary. However, we must create opportunities for the economy to endure this inflation. We will have to speak to banks about reassessment. The compulsory reassessment of financial forecasts has been scrapped but the banks are continuing this, leaving enterprises in the lurch. This is in no way conduct according to market principles. We will also probably curb the dinar more slowly because our foreign currency reserves allow us to change the exchange rate of the dinar more slowly. We have not changed interest rates for 3 months in agreement with the Yugoslav National Bank (someone will say that this is a consensus economy). The real rate of interest cannot be 30-40 percent; it must be more in line with the rate of accumulation which is 5-6 percent. We will also ensure that textiles, shoes, detergents, and white goods are imported.

[Question] Will these goods be cheaper than domestic products?

[Mitrovic] Of course. There will also be foodstuffs. However, the suppliers do not help us in this area....

[Question] Are such imports worth it at all?

[Mitrovic] Shops behave like the supplier. They are interested in trade, only not in order to increase sales but to increase prices.

Obligatory Interest Lowers Prices

[Question] The decision on interest on loans has been criticized for being illegal and incompatible with the market.

[Mitrovic] It is legal; it is based on the law on state administration which gives us the right to intervene when there are shifts. It is compatible with the market because it separates the price of money from the price of goods. You now have the price of a good but this also includes interest for 1-6 months. Through this decision, we want to determine the real price of a good and we want the consumer to pay for it with cash.

[Question] However, the Federal Executive Council has now only added the compulsory interest to the price, which already contains the price of the goods as well as interest. Thus, you halt sales and production. There has been criticism to the effect that you are hurting the buyer and the producer.

[Mitrovic] Not at all. We are helping the buyer because we are aware that no one will buy under these conditions and that the producers will have to offer goods at realistic prices. Some goods have already become cheaper.

[Question] I have not noticed many of them.

[Mitrovic] They do exist. Furniture has dropped in price by 40-50 percent. It is strange, it is unacceptable how things are done in our country! Interest is charged on the price and then the retailer adds on all his costs and interest for as much as 6 months. There are now no goods on the market which do not include at least two amounts of interest. We saw a product in the Rasica knitwear factory for 300,000 dinars; with the interest added, this becomes 1,700,000 dinars, and then the retailer adds on his 46 percent. A producer of leather jackets in Serbia told me that he earns money by exporting a product to the USSR for $80 but if he were to earn the same amount in this country, he would have to adjust the price of this product to about $450. Through the decision on the formation of prices and the changes to the law on price control, we will stop this way of setting prices by adding on interest....

Bread To Be 35,000 Dinars in October

[Question] You will prevent this with 10 or 15 market inspectors?

[Mitrovic] I know that this will only have an effect if the inspectors can implement this decision. Under normal conditions, anyone who calculates prices in this way would lose their right to do this job.

[Question] There has also been criticism that flour and sugar from the federal reserves have not reached the right people.

[Mitrovic] Retailers acted like competitors in this instance as well. They should have repacked the flour and sugar into smaller amounts....

[Question] You agreed on this with them?

[Mitrovic] The retailers should have done this. I doubt that anyone expected that we keep amounts of 1 kg and 2 kgs in the commodity reserves, just as no one thinks that 50-kg sacks would be sold retail. Nevertheless, this intervention was good because it prevented an increase in prices. The same thing happened with wheat and bread.

[Question] Will what you did with wheat not return like a boomerang because the price of flour will be recalculated with interest?

[Mitrovic] We have, however, maintained bread prices and we will continue to do so until the end of September. Then flour from last year's wheat will be appearing. Considering all the expenses regarding interest, a kilogram of bread should not cost more than 35,000 dinars.

[Question] Why did you not take such anti-inflationary measures as soon as the Federal Executive Council was elected? Did you also panic at the prices?

We Know That Inflation is an Evil

[Mitrovic] No, we did not. However, we know that inflation is our greatest problem and that we must bring it down quickly. At the beginning we were faced with a fall in production, bad exports, large imports, reduced foreign currency reserves, and so on. We had to stimulate production and exports. After only 1 and ½ months, we started the anti-inflation measures.

[Question] Whom should the average Yugoslav believe: the government which says that it is doing everything to bring down inflation, claiming that other people are not doing that, or the others who accuse you of not working to bring down prices?

[Mitrovic] Some things that the Assembly has adopted are not being done. The republics and provinces should have reduced their budgets and all others should have finally established their deficits. This was not done. These deficits are one of the main causes of our inflation; they amount to more than our entire annual social product.

[Question] Does this mean that we are living better than we deserve because we have already spent what we did not earn?

[Mitrovic] Yes. However, the thing now is to turn these deficits into a debt which will be regularly "serviced." We do not have to pay them back immediately: we can repay the housing deficit over 50 years and the deficit in foreign currency savings over 100 years, but we must do this. Even Italy has a deficit which is three times the social product, even though it is the fifth industrialized country in the world. It uses 70 percent of its budget to pay off this debt.

[Question] Do our deficits also amount to three times the social product?

[Mitrovic] Those who have done the calculations say that they do not. We have worked wonders with a consensus economy! We reach agreements and then spend however much we want. We intend to finally stop this.

[Question] Do you not think that someone will voluntarily give up their rights to spend?

[Mitrovic] Well, these are not rights. They are nothing. This works according to the system whereby I grab something today and someone else does the same tomorrow, and the inflationary spiral continues. There is no end to this.

Finally, let us cite these words of Aleksandar Mitrovic:

"We know that inflation demolishes everything, it destroys the economic system, creates bad blood, divides people, and even threatens the political system, proving that it is not capable of emerging as the victor in the struggle with inflation.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

A New New Dinar Soon?

The anti-inflationary measures that the Federal Executive Council intends to take also include devaluing the dinar, which means knocking off some zeros and making a new new dinar.

We still do not know exactly when we will do this. We originally planned this for next year but we will now have to speed this up.

So I do not know, said Aleksandar Mitrovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Could this have happened by the end of the year?

I still do not know exactly. I can tell you nothing precise at the moment.

Divisions Caused by FEC's Performance Viewed

AU1708155189 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 89 p 11

[Reprint of SLOBODNA DALMACIJA commentary by Jug Grizelj: "'For' or 'Against' Markovic"]

[Text] As the Federal Institute for Statistics reported, annual inflation has reached 788 percent and there is nothing else unpleasant in the market that could surprise us. We are in the middle of August, prices continue to rise every day, and both the economic and non-economic sectors have announced new price increases in September. When tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, we exceed the magic figure of 1,000 percent, all the experiences of other countries that have had or have galloping inflation like ours, indicate that our prices will first rise on a weekly basis and then on a daily basis. Of course, this would be the end of our dreams.

The only 8 days when there will be no price increases will be, as reported, during the nonaligned summit. This confirms once again that we are experts in erecting Potemkin villages, because this pause—although I do not know how this will be achieved—will only represent yet another attempt to install scenery in front of our own and foreign public and act out the play of a stable system.

In this entire, undoubtedly hopeless, situation, there are fewer and fewer citizens who believe that inflation will gradually be calmed in August, that it will stagnate between September and the end of the year, and rapidly fall after the beginning of next year. People no longer believe promises because these promises have no foundation. They are not founded on anything because we live in a political system in which the holders of state and political posts are not even able to agree on a simple

thing such as the image of our great statesman from the past, whose picture we intend to put on our bank notes or stamps, let alone on the complicated and deep scenario of changes to our entire society. In this situation, the reader could not but notice the fact that all our prominent scientists, professors, academicians, and especially economists, as well as more serious journalists, experts on economic problems, have simply stopped evaluating the situation and the government's performance. Why? Because, political elites in Yugoslavia are today offering—some of them are doing it particularly aggressively—only one choice: Are you for Ante Markovic, or against him? If you are for him, then you belong to the "western" camp, and if you are against him, you belong to the "eastern" camp. If you are in the "western" camp, it means that you are a Croat or a Slovene, and if you are in the "eastern" camp, you are a Serb. This implies that Croats are against Serbs, Serbs against Croats. Or, that Slovenes are against Croats, against Serbs, and so forth. No decent person would accept abuse in a discussion in which arguments do not carry any weight.

Serious people, people who understand what manipulative times we are living through, refuse to give their assessments, suggestions, or opinions about the situation, especially because in the times of total political paranoia in which we live, nobody is listening to anybody, and we are all, unfortunately, awaiting a political rather than an economic denouement. One thing is certain: there will be no economic denouement until full accord is reached on what kind of society, what kind of Yugoslavia we want, and how much democracy and what citizens' rights we need. It appears that there is no agreement in sight on this. Therefore, the only thing left is to do is wait for the fall, a fall that cannot be any more uncertain.

In this uncertainty the question "Are you for Markovic, or against him?" has been extremely simplified, and is, in fact, a red herring.

July Inflation Reaches High 788.8 Percent

AU1708140489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Aug 89 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Inflation in July 788.8 Percent"]

[Text] Inflation is continuing its attack. According to the data of the Federal Institute for Statistics, retail prices in July were 788.6 percent higher than in the same month last year. Let us recall, in June they were 652.2 percent higher.

The price increases recorded last month were mainly to blame for inflation in July. Retail prices were 31.3 percent higher than in June of last year. Oil products, electricity, foodstuffs, and a large number of consumer goods have become more expensive. Prices rose by 342 percent in relation to December of last year. The cost of living rose at a slightly slower pace. The goods and services of vital interest to the standard of living rose 761.2 percent in relation to July of last year. The increase in the cost of living was 34.2 percent in relation to last June and 324.6 in relation to last December.